





THE  
RESULTS  
OF THE  
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
IN  
1851.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE  
MACHINERY AND PROCESSES

EMPLOYED TO OBTAIN THE RETURNS

ALSO AN

APPENDIX

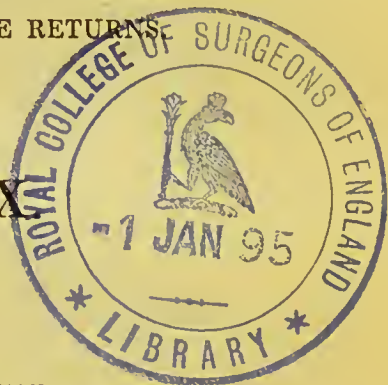
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(REVISED.)

LONDON:  
JOHN WILLIAM PARKER AND SON, 445, WEST STRAND.  
1853.



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

## P R E F A C E.

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THE following sketch of the Machinery and Processes employed to take the Census of Great Britain in 1851, was condensed from the voluminous folios recently issued from the Census Office; and was read before the Statistical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the 8th of September, 1853. The Appendix was compiled from the same source.

The popular impression that a Census consists of an accumulation of numbers only, is most erroneous. A Census comprises information of deep and varied interest, but the magnitude of the undertaking necessitates a publication of corresponding proportions; hence the more interesting details, and many very important results, lie buried in such a mass of statistics, that it is extremely doubtful whether one person in a *million* takes the trouble to become acquainted with the contents of a Census. It is hoped that this digest will lead a larger portion of the British population to a knowledge of the subject, and to a more adequate appreciation of its importance.

It does not occur to every one that a vast and complicated machinery had to be organized to take the Census—that Great Britain had to be apportioned into nearly *forty thousand* enumeration districts—that arrangements had to be made to secure the simultaneous services of a like number of duly qualified Enumerators—and that the united intelligence of an important Department of the State had afterwards to be called into requisition to analyse the returns, extending, in manuscript, over some *forty thousand volumes*, and to reduce them to the form and limits necessary for publication.

The various subjects comprised in the Census, and introduced into this digest, will be seen by glancing over the table of contents.

EDWARD CHESHIRE.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
London, 1st October, 1853.



# CONTENTS.

---

## SECTION I.—OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

Pages

Nature of the inquiries undertaken at the census of 1851. Local machinery employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland, respectively. Number of enumeration districts. Number of enumerators. Boundaries of enumeration districts. Duties of the enumerators. Enumeration of persons sleeping in barges, boats, or other small vessels on canals; also of persons sleeping in barns, tents, and the open air. Duties of the registrars and superintendent-registrars. Machinery employed to enumerate persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers; persons at sea in vessels engaged in the home trade; merchant-seamen abroad; the army; and the royal navy. Means by which British subjects in foreign states were enumerated. Precautions taken at the census office to secure accurate returns. Boundaries of the fourteen registration divisions. Plan of publication of the census. Number of persons absent from Great Britain on the night of the census. Displacements of the population. General movement of the population on the occasion of the Great Exhibition. Number of "visits" to the crystal palace. Number of "people" who visited it. Number of aliens who landed in England in 1851 .... 10—16

## SECTION II.—POPULATION.

Population of England, Scotland, and Wales, respectively; also of the Islands in the British Seas; and the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, at sea and abroad. Population illustrated by the Great Exhibition. Curious calculation to illustrate numbers. Outline of proposed plan of publication of second part of census. Excess of females living. Excess of males born. Population of Great Britain at each census from 1801 to 1851. Increase of population per cent. Rate of increase. Emigration from the United Kingdom. Period in which the population doubles .... 16—19

## SECTION III.—LAW OF POPULATION.

Relation of population to mean life-time. Relation of population to interval between generations. Effect of fertile marriages, and of early marriages, respectively, on population. Effect of a change in the social condition of unmarried women on population. Effect of migration and emigration respectively on population. Effect of an abundance of the necessaries of life on population. Effect of famines, pestilences, and public calamities, on population .... 19—20

## SECTION IV.—FAMILIES AND HOUSES.

Definition of the terms "family" and "occupier." Dr. Carus on English dwellings. Number of persons to a house in London. Definition of a "house." Distinction between a "house" and a "flat." Number of houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands, respectively, distinguishing whether inhabited, uninhabited, or building. Per-centage of houses unoccupied and building. Number of inhabited houses, families, persons to a house, and persons to a family, in Great Britain, at each census from 1801 to 1851. Number of new families founded in Great



Britain in the last half century. Flats in Scotland not confined to cities. Number of persons to a house in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in all Scotland, and in England and Wales, respectively. Families analyzed into constituent parts. Great variety of combinations. Number of children at home in families. Number of barracks, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions respectively; also number of persons inhabiting each class of institution. Excess of males inhabiting public institutions. Number of persons sleeping in barns, tents, barges, and the open air, on the night of the census; also of persons sleeping in vessels in the ports, distinguishing whether engaged in inland navigation or sea-going vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	20—25
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

#### SECTION V.—TOWNS.

Composition of a town. Laws operating upon the location of families. Number of towns, county towns, and cities, in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in the Islands, respectively. Town population of Great Britain. Country population of Great Britain. Density of the town population. Density of the country population. Average population of the towns in England and Wales, and in Scotland, respectively. Average ground-area of the English town. Illustration of the manner in which the ground of England and Wales is occupied by the population. Adventitious character of certain towns. Number of towns containing above twenty thousand inhabitants. Area of London in acres and square miles. Population of London. Calculation to illustrate the vast population of the metropolis....	25—26
--	-------

#### SECTION VI.—DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION.

Area, in acres and square miles, of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands, respectively; square of each in miles; number of acres to a person; number of persons to a square mile; and proximity of persons, in yards, on the hypothesis of equal distribution. Ratio of the squares of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands; and the ratio of their population. Number of persons to a square mile in London. Average number of yards that people in England were asunder in 1801 and 1851. Mean distance between their houses in 1801 and 1851. Average proximity of persons in London in 1801 and 1851	....	....	....	....	....	....	26—27
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

#### SECTION VII.—ISLANDS.

Number of islands in the British group. Number of inhabited islands. Early history of the more celebrated. Population of the large island of Great Britain, the chief of the group. Population of Ireland, Anglesey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Lewis, Skye, Shetland, Orkney, Islay, Bute, Mull, and Arran, respectively. Extent, in degrees, of the British Isles. Difference in the duration of night between the most northerly of the Shetlands and Jersey; also between the time of the rising and setting of the sun on the east coast of England and the west coast of Ireland	....	....	....	....	....	....	27—28
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

#### SECTION VIII.—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISIONS.

Shires, hundreds, and tythings, traced to Alfred the Great. Circuits traced to Henry II. Importance of the shire. Origin of the terms "hundreds" and "tythings." Number of sessional divisions, and of reformed boroughs, in England and Wales. Number of royal and municipal burghs in Scotland. Difficulty of tracing the boundaries of the ecclesiastical districts, and, consequently, of ascertaining their population. Division of the country into dioceses, archdeaconries, and deaneries. Changes in the ancient boundaries of counties, parliamentary divisions of counties, and boroughs....	28—30
---	-------



## SECTION IX.—GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

	Pages
Summary of the contents of the census. Results established by the inquiry. Large increase of population. Extent of emigration from the United Kingdom. Immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain. Flow of the country population into the towns. Questions considered :—"Can the population of Great Britain be sustained at the present rate of emigration?" and "Can the population be profitably employed?" Rapid diminution of the proportion of land to each person. Increased mental activity of the people. Intimate union between town and country. Equal balance of town and country population. Dangers arising from the vast system of towns. Activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people. Increased demand for instruction and for places of public worship	30—32

## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Population and Number of Houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas, respectively, in 1851	33
TABLE II.—Population and Number of Houses in Great Britain, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	33
TABLE III.—Population and Number of Houses in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	33
TABLE IV.—Population and Number of Houses in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	34
TABLE V.—Population and Number of Houses in the Islands of the British Seas, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	34
TABLE VI.—Population and Number of Houses in England, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	34
TABLE VII.—Population and Number of Houses in Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive	35
TABLE VIII.—Population and Number of Houses in each Division in Great Britain in 1851	35
TABLE IX.—Population and Number of Houses in the Districts of London in 1851	36
TABLE X.—Population and Number of Houses in each County in England and Wales in 1851	37
TABLE XI.—Population and Number of Houses in each County in Scotland in 1851	38
TABLE XII.—Population of each County in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century	39
TABLE XIII.—Population of each County in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century	40

	Pages
TABLE XIV.—Area of each County in England and Wales, and Density in 1851     ....     ....     ....     ....     ....     ....	41
TABLE XV.—Area of each County in Scotland, and Density in 1851 ....	42
TABLE XVI.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned     ....     ....     ....     ....     ....     ....	43—44
TABLE XVII.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in each County of Scotland, including and excluding Represented Cities and Burghs; also the Number of Members Returned     ....     ....     ....     ....	45
TABLE XVIII.—Population of the Islands in the British Seas containing upwards of 100 inhabitants in 1851     ....     ....     ....     ....	46
TABLE XIX.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851     ....	47—52
TABLE XX.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses, in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851     ....     ....	53—55
TABLE XXI.—Number of each class of Public Institutions in England and Wales, Scotland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the Number of Persons Inhabiting them in 1851     ....     ....     ....     ....	55
TABLE XXII.—Births, Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in England and Wales, for the Ten Years from 1841 to 1850, inclusive     ....	56
TABLE XXIII.—Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each Year from 1843 to 1852, inclusive, and the destination of the Emigrants ....	56

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# THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1851.

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### INTRODUCTION.

**P**UBLIC opinion allots to the Registrar-General very prosaic duties. Persons in general consider it a very simple matter to record the births, marriages, and deaths, as they occur; to draw up an annual report concerning them; and once in every ten years to count the people. It is true, in the latter case, they understand that to number the heads of the British population involves a certain amount of trouble, but they imagine that the task could be easily accomplished by a subdivision of labour, and that when a series of operations in simple addition had been performed, the result was completed. Those, however, whose investigations lead them to consult the elaborate and voluminous reports which issue from the General Register and Census Offices, form a widely-different opinion of the ability displayed, and of the laborious operations carried forward, in those important departments of the State.

Passing over the annual returns of births, marriages, and deaths, and such occasional reports as the late memorable one on the cholera, we invite attention to the results of the recent Census.

Three bulky folio volumes, containing some two thousand pages of condensed and analyzed matter, sufficiently attest the labours of the Registrar-General (Major Graham) and of his able Assistants, Dr. Farr and Mr. Horace Mann; but the folios must be studied in order adequately to appreciate the amount of thought which is required to carry a Census into effect, and to embody the results in a work of such magnitude and interest.

The portion of the Census recently published, and now under review, comprises only the first part of this great national work, and is to form the basis upon which a vast pile of statistical science has yet to be reared for the instruction of the statistician of the day, for the guidance of the domestic philanthropist, and to serve the high ends of political and social economy in future ages.



## SECTION I.—OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

The Census of 1851 was taken by two distinct departments, under powers conferred by two separate Acts of Parliament, the one applying exclusively to Ireland, the other to England, Scotland, and Wales. The Islands in the British Seas not being included in either of the Acts, the census in them was accomplished through the agency of the Home Office. The present abstract has reference to Great Britain and the adjacent Islands, and does not include Ireland, although that portion of the United Kingdom is occasionally alluded to.

The inquiries undertaken at the Census of 1851 were of a far more extensive character than those pursued at any previous enumeration, for it was resolved to exhibit not only the statistics of parishes, and of parliamentary and municipal boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and the statistics of all the ecclesiastical districts and new ecclesiastical parishes which, during the last forty years, had been created in England and Wales. In addition, also, to the inquiry concerning the occupation, age, and birthplace of the population, it was determined to ascertain various relationships, such as husband, wife, son, daughter,—the civil condition, as married, unmarried, widower, or widow,—and the number of blind, or deaf and dumb. Moreover, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various churches and other places of public worship throughout the country, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; also as to existing educational establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently considered doubtful whether the Census Act rendered it compulsory upon parties to afford information upon these points; this inquiry was, therefore, pursued as a purely voluntary investigation.

The local machinery by which the objects thus contemplated were to be attained, differed considerably in England and Scotland. In England and Wales the *registration districts*, which, for the most part, are conterminous with the *unions*, were made available for enumerating the population. Of these districts there were 624, each having a superintendent registrar; and these were divided into 2,190 sub-districts, each having a local registrar of births and deaths. Under the supervision of their 624 superintendents, the 2,190 registrars were directed to form their sub-districts into *enumeration districts*, according to certain instructions. The number of such enumeration districts in England and Wales was 30,610, each district being the portion assigned to one enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in one day.

In Scotland, which is, unfortunately, without any system of registration, the Census was taken through the agency of the sheriffs of counties, and the provosts, or other chief magistrates of royal and parliamentary burghs. The sheriffs generally assigned their functions to the sheriff's substitute, who appointed a fit person, generally the parochial schoolmaster, in each parish, to divide it into enumeration districts, and to superintend the proceedings of the census therein. The same course was adopted by the provosts of

burghs within their respective jurisdictions, which, for the occasion, included the *parliamentary* limits of the burgh in cases where that boundary extended beyond the royalty. The number of parishes in Scotland, including those in royal and parliamentary burghs, were 1,010, and that number of dividers, or superintendents, were appointed. The number of enumeration districts formed by them throughout Scotland was 7,873.

In the Islands of the British Seas dividers of parishes were appointed, in like manner, by the respective Lieutenant-Governors, and 257 enumeration districts were similarly formed.

The total number of enumeration districts thus apportioned in Great Britain and its Islands was 38,740; to each of these a duly qualified enumerator was appointed. An idea may be formed of the extent of this army of enumerators, and of the labour of engaging their services on the same day, when it is mentioned that it would take seven hours and three quarters for the whole body, in single file, to pass a given point, at *quick* march; and it would take upwards of thirteen hours and a-half to count them, at the rate of one a second. The army recently encamped at Chobham (9,000), converted for the nonce into enumerators, would not have sufficed to enumerate a *fourth* of the population of Great Britain.

It was necessary that these enumeration districts should be formed with a careful reference to the various divisions of the country, the population of which was to be separately distinguished in the returns. The Act itself prescribed the distinct enumeration of parishes, townships, ecclesiastical districts, parliamentary boroughs, and incorporate cities and towns; in addition to these it was thought desirable to secure the returns of the population of various subordinate divisions, such as tythings and hundreds, and also of such *unincorporate* towns as were of local importance. Accordingly, the instructions issued to registrars in England, for the formation of these districts, directed, that while the boundaries of parishes should be taken as the *basis* upon which to frame the various divisions, attention should also be paid to other boundaries. Thus, when two or more contiguous parishes were of inconsiderable area and population, they were to be united together into one enumeration district; but where the parish or township was too extensive or too populous to be enumerated by one person within the compass of a single day, it was to be divided into two or more enumeration districts, the respective limits of which were to be made, as far as possible, to accord with the boundaries of existing sub-divisions.

The instructions applicable to Scotland were framed on the same plan, differing only in the modifications required to suit the greater extent of Scottish parishes, and the absence of any such subordinate divisions as townships and tythings.

Public institutions, such as workhouses, prisons, asylums, hospitals, and the like, were treated as districts of themselves, provided they contained upwards of 200 inmates.

In this manner the *whole surface* of Great Britain and of the small adjacent Islands was divided into suitable districts, and an equal number of enumerators appointed. Thus provision was made for obtaining an account of all persons residing on *land*, within the



above-named territory, on the night of the 30th of March. The method by which returns were procured respecting persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers will be detailed presently.

The first step taken by the enumerators was to deliver to every occupier of a house or tenement a *householder's schedule*. Upon this schedule inquiry was made as to the name, relation to head of family, condition, sex, age, occupation and birthplace of every person in Great Britain, and also as to how many of them were blind, or deaf and dumb. For the use of the poorer native population of Wales, a certain number of the forms were printed in the language of that country. The total number of schedules forwarded from the Census Office was 7,000,000, weighing some 40 tons, or if the blank enumeration books and other forms are included, upwards of 52 tons. The schedule was to be filled up on the night named. No one present on that night was to be omitted, and no person absent was to be included, except *miners*, *potters*, and other workpeople usually engaged at their labour during the night, and regularly returning home in the morning; or *policemen* and others on night duty. Persons *travelling* were enumerated at the hotels or houses at which they arrived on the following morning.

At the same time that these schedules were distributed, the enumerators delivered forms for collecting information respecting places of worship, scholastic establishments, and miscellaneous institutions, but it was optional with the respective parties to decline making these returns if they thought proper.

When a house was uninhabited, or in process of building, the enumerators made a note of such a case upon the schedule last collected, by which means the unoccupied houses, and houses in course of erection, were enumerated. The number of *inhabited* houses were indicated by the number of householder's schedules filled up.

Having collected all the schedules, and copied them into books prepared on an uniform plan, the enumerators summed the various totals in their respective districts. The totals thus obtained expressed the number of persons who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of the Census, with the special addition of certain classes on night duty; but several classes had yet to be enumerated, viz., the persons who, on the night named, slept or abode in barges or boats remaining stationary on canals or small streams; in barns, sheds, and the like; and in tents or in the open air. The number of these in each district were estimated by the respective enumerators; the estimate, however, was not to include people in coasting or other sea-going vessels, as they would be dealt with by other means yet to be described.

The enumerators were allowed one week for the transcription of the contents of the householders' schedules into the enumeration book, and for the completion of the various summaries and estimates. The schedules and book, together with the returns relating to schools and places of worship, were then forwarded to the respective registrars, and the duties of the 38,740 enumerators terminated. The census returns were now in the hands of 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts.

The registrars immediately commenced a careful and systematic examination and revision of the documents described, directing their

attention, according to instructions, to nine specially defined points in respect to them. They then prepared a summary of the statements of the enumerators in their respective districts, and transmitted them, together with the enumeration books, to the superintendent-registrar, for a further revision by that officer, forwarding the householders' schedules and returns for places of worship and schools direct to the Census Office. With the completion of these duties, for which a fortnight was allowed, the functions of the 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts, ceased. The summaries and enumeration books, as far as England and Wales were concerned, were now in the hands of 624 superintendent-registrars.

The chief duties of the superintendent-registrars were to expedite the investigation, but they had also further to revise the summaries and enumeration books, and to transmit them to the Census Office, there to undergo a still further revision before the commencement of the abstracts.

A complete enumeration was thus effected of all persons resident upon the *land* of Great Britain, and on canals and small streams; but, as before mentioned, an important portion of the population remained yet to be reached, viz., persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers, and those at sea in ships belonging either to the royal navy or to the merchant service. As, however, only a certain portion of the persons on board vessels can be properly described as *residents in the country*, those only who slept on board vessels actually lying in harbour, or in the navigable rivers of the interior, on the night of the 30th of March, were included in the population of Great Britain; but the numbers of those at sea in vessels engaged in the home trade; those absent in ships bound to foreign parts; and those in the royal navy, were recorded as valuable collateral information. Considerable arrangements were requisite to enumerate these.

The enumeration of persons on board vessels in harbours, and in the navigable rivers of the interior, was accomplished by the officers of the customs. The officers of the respective ports left a schedule on board every ship in port or in dock in Great Britain and Ireland on the night of the Census, and on the following morning collected the returns, filled up by the respective masters. Ships engaged in the home trade, and being *at sea* on the night of the Census, were supplied with forms either before their departure or on their return, which were collected as they arrived in British ports. The ports on the coasts of the United Kingdom are 122 in number, and are subdivided into 253 sub-ports. The seamen abroad on the night of the 30th of March, in vessels belonging to the British merchant service, were traced to all parts of the world by means of the registry of merchant seamen, and enumerated from the lists under the superintendence of the registrar of merchant seamen. The seamen in the royal navy and the royal marines were returned by the officers in command, in conformity with instructions issued by the Lords of the Admiralty.

By the machinery explained, all that was necessary in regard to the Census of Great Britain was accomplished; but further valuable returns were obtained, presenting a view, in a collective form, of certain important *classes* of the community already enumerated among the general population; as for instance, the army at home and in the



colonies, or on board ship *in transitu*; half-pay officers and pensioners; the civil service; the civilians and European troops in the East India Company's service, and British subjects of European origin not in the Company's service; the latest returns of the population of the colonies; and, through the intervention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the number of British subjects in the several states of Belgium, France, Greece, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Turkey, the Two Sicilies, China, Persia, Egypt, and Mexico.

In two months from the taking of the Census, the householders' schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books, nearly 39,000 in number, were received at the Census Office; and the result of the enumeration being obtainable from the *summaries* forwarded with the books, a *rough* statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted, on the 7th of June, ten weeks from the night of the Census, to the Secretary of State, and at once made public.

With the view to secure accuracy in the Census, it was considered an indispensable process to examine every total and summary throughout the enumerators' returns; accordingly a minute revision of the whole was undertaken, involving the examination and totaling of more than 20 *millions* of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the enumerators' books; and thus the figures forming the groundwork of the abstracts to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birthplaces, and condition as regards marriage, were finally settled and determined.

The portion of the Census recently published, and now under consideration, gives the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females, and the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building; and, in a condensed form, all previous census abstracts. In a future publication the ages of the population will be given, their birthplace, condition as regards marriage, and occupations; the numbers of blind, and the numbers of deaf and dumb. An analysis of the returns of churches, schools, institutions, and the like, will also appear.

For the convenience of statistical investigation, the Registrar-General divided Great Britain and the small adjacent islands into fourteen groups of counties, or islands, viz.:—

1. *London* division—Includes, in part, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

2. *South-Eastern* division—Comprises the part of Surrey out of London, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

3. *South-Midland* division—Consists of Bedfordshire, Cambridge-shire, Hertfordshire, part of Middlesex out of London, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire.

4. *Eastern* division—Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

5. *South-Western* division—Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

6. *West-Midland* division—Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.

7. *North-Midland* division—Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.

8. *North-Western* division—Cheshire and Lancashire.

9. *Yorkshire* division—East Riding, City of York, North Riding, and West Riding.

10. *Northern* division—Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland.

11. *Welsh* division—Monmouthshire, North Wales, and South Wales.

12 and 13. *Scotland*—Consists of two great natural divisions, corresponding, to some extent, with the Highlands and Lowlands, separated by a line running from the Clyde to the Tay.

14th division—Comprises the Islands in the British Seas.

England was thus divided into ten great topographical divisions; Wales, including Monmouthshire, was constituted a division by itself; Scotland was divided into two divisions; and the Islands in the British Seas formed a small division by themselves.

The Report here enters into a detailed description of the plan of publication. The Census had been so printed that the whole of the statistics of any one of the divisions might be separately procured, and bound in a single volume. Each of the fourteen divisions was accompanied by a map of the districts and counties of which it was comprised, and an elaborate divisional index; and, moreover, the publication included a general index to the multifarious contents of the Census.

The number of persons absent from Great Britain and Ireland on the night of the Census was about a quarter of a million, viz., army, navy, marine and merchant service, belonging to Great Britain, 162,490; belonging to Ireland, 49,704; and British subjects resident or travelling in foreign countries, 33,775. The latter were distributed as follows:—France, 20,357; Belgium, 3,828; Russia, 2,783; Two Sicilies, 1,414; Turkey, 1,235; Sardinian States, 1,069; Greece, 1,068; Mexico, 755; China, 649; Saxony, 321; Alexandria, 155; Cairo, 85; Persia, 33; Tripoli, 23.

The population of a country is subject to considerable displacements; thus, in the summer time, during the hay, corn, and hop harvests, a large number of the labouring and vagrant classes wander about and sleep in fields, in barns, and in sheds, or under trees and tents. The Irish, in particular, cross the channel in large numbers before harvest, and afterwards return home. Business, fairs, festivals, sessions, assize, fashion, watering-places, railways, and great works of every kind, displace the people; and it is impossible to take the Census at any period of the year when some of these disturbing causes are not in operation. It was considered, on the whole, that no better day in 1851 could be fixed on than the last day of March, which was also the month in which the *first* Census of Great Britain was taken.

The Great Exhibition, in 1851, which attracted persons to London from all countries, produced a greater and more general movement of the population than had ever before been witnessed in the times of which there are authentic records.\* The number of *visits* to the Crystal Palace, which was opened on the 1st of May, and closed on the 15th of October, were 6,039,195, and it has been estimated that the number of *persons* who visited it was 2,000,000. On one day

\* It is stated incidentally, in the census, that in 1845 a million and a-half of people on the continent visited, in pilgrimage, the *Holy Coal at Treves*.



109,915 persons entered the building. It was not, however, considered that an unusual number of foreigners were in England in *March*, when the Census was taken; for a return made to the Home Office, under the Alien Act, shows the landing of only 65,233 aliens in the year.

## SECTION II.—POPULATION.

The number of people in Great Britain and the small adjacent Islands, in 1851, was 20,959,477; and the men in the army, navy, and merchant service, and East India Company's service, abroad, on the passage out, or round the coasts, belonging to Great Britain amounted, on the same day, to 162,490. The population of Great Britain may, therefore, be set down at *twenty-one millions, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven* (21,121,967).

The annexed table exhibits the distribution of the people:—

TABLE I.—*Population of Great Britain in 1851.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotland .....	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales .....	499,491	506,230	1,005,721
Islands in the British Seas.....	66,854	76,272	143,126
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen....	162,490	....	162,490
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,386,048</b>	<b>10,735,919</b>	<b>21,121,967</b>

British subjects in foreign states are not included in the general population, as given in the preceding table, the exiles and foreign subjects in Great Britain being considered a set-off against them.

"It is difficult," says the Report, "to form any just conception of these large numbers, for men are rarely seen in large masses, and when seen, their numbers are seldom known. It is only by collecting, as in other cases of measuring, the units into masses, these masses into other masses, and thus ascending progressively to an unit comprehending all others, that the mind attains any adequate notion of such a multitude as a *million* of men. Thus, from a file of *ten persons*, which the eye takes in at one view, the mind readily conceives ten such groups, or a *hundred*; and again ascending to ten hundred, or a *thousand*; to ten thousand, or a *myriad*; to ten myriads, or a *hundred thousand*; and to ten hundred thousand, or a *million*—arrives at a conception of the *twenty-one millions* of people which Great Britain contained within its shores on the night of the 30th of March, 1851. Another way of arriving at this conception is by considering the numbers in relation to space; as 4,840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4,840 square yards in an acre, 3,097,600 persons would cover a square mile (equal to 640 acres); and the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, would therefore cover seven square miles."

"The building of the Great Exhibition in London," continues the Report, "enclosed 18 acres, and 50,000 or 60,000 persons often entered it daily; on the 9th of October, 93,224 persons filled its floor

and galleries, and could almost be surveyed by the eye at one time. Of 100,000 persons, a general notion can therefore be formed by all those who witnessed this spectacle at the Crystal Palace; it is a number greater than were ever, at one time, in the building but somewhat less than the greatest number (109,915) that ever entered it on one day, the 7th of October. The population then of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, exceeds 211 *hundred thousands*; and at the rate of a hundred thousand a-day, could have passed through the building in 211 days; the English, as they were 169 *hundred thousand*, in 169 days; the Welsh, 10 *hundred thousand*, in 10 days; the Scotch, 29 *hundred thousand*, in 29 days; the 143,126 Islanders in the British Seas, and the 162,490 soldiers, seamen, and others absent from the country when the Census was taken, in 3 days." In 1801, the population of Great Britain amounted, in round numbers, to 109 *hundred thousands*, and could have passed through a similar building in 109 days; consequently, 102 days of such a living stream represents the *increase* of the British people during the last half century.

Striking as are the foregoing illustrations of the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, another perhaps is wanting to enable the popular mind adequately to appreciate 21 *millions* of people.

It is well known that to *mass* quantity is to conceal bulk; thus it was stated the other day, that the whole of the vast yields of California and Australia, melted down into a solid mass of gold, would only fill a tolerable-sized room: and so it is with numbers. A general, wishing to conceal the strength of his army, forms it into masses.

Now, if all the people of Great Britain had to pass through London in procession, four abreast, and every facility was afforded for their free and uninterrupted passage, during 12 hours daily, Sundays excepted, it would take nearly three *months* for the whole population of Great Britain to file through, at *quick* march, *four* deep. To count them singly, at the rate of one a second, would take a year and a half, assuming that the same number of hours daily were occupied, and that Sundays also were excepted.

It has been stated that, in a future publication, the ages of the population will be given, their condition and occupations. As regards age, they will be arranged in quinquennial sections, that is, in sections advancing by periods of five years each, from children in arms to the age of ninety and upwards. The people will then be classed in sections, as husbands, wives, widowers, widows, bachelors, and spinsters; again, they will be grouped, first, according to place of residence, and subsequently, under the countries and counties in which they were born; and, finally, they will be arranged in professions or occupations, from the prince to the peasant; paupers, prisoners, lunatics, and vagrants, being severally grouped; and, as the survey will extend over thousands in more than a thousand different callings, it is evident that, as the greatest exhibition of modern times only displayed a small part of the produce of the labours of the people, so the visitors to it only represented a fraction of the multitudinous population of these islands, which the enumerators found so variously occupied on the sea, on rivers, and on the coasts; in the valleys and on the hills;

in cities, towns, villages, and solitary habitations over the face of the country.

The number of the male population of Great Britain, excluding those absent in foreign countries, was 10,223,558, and the female population 10,735,919; consequently the females were in excess of the males by 512,361, or as many as would have filled the Crystal Palace five times over; how many of these were spinsters, cannot be known until the second portion of the Census is published. The proportion between the sexes in 1851 was 100 males to 105 females, or about the same as in 1801.

The *births* during the last thirteen years give a reversed proportion, viz., 105 *boys* to 100 *girls*. How much the change in the proportions, and the subsequent disparity of the numbers in the two sexes, is due to emigration, or to a difference in the degree of the dangers and diseases to which they are respectively exposed, will be discussed when the numbers of males and females living at different periods of life are compared. The disparity in the proportions of the sexes is greatest in Scotland, there being no less than 110 females to 100 males in that country.

The following table gives the population of Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas, including the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, abroad, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive:—

TABLE II.—*Population of Great Britain as enumerated at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801.....	5,368,703	5,548,730	10,917,433
1811.....	6,111,261	6,312,859	12,424,120
1821.....	7,096,053	7,306,590	14,402,643
1831.....	8,133,446	8,430,692	16,564,138
1841.....	9,232,418	9,581,368	18,813,786
1851.....	10,386,048	10,735,919	21,121,967

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the population of Great Britain has nearly doubled since the commencement of the present century, notwithstanding the great number that have annually left the country, and settled and multiplied into millions in the United States, in the colonies of North America, Australia, and South Africa. The increase in the last fifty years has been 93·47 per cent., or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually, the increase of each sex being about equal.

The annual *rate* of increase has varied in each decennial period; thus, in 1841-51, the population has increased, but the *rate* of increase has *declined*, chiefly from accelerated emigration.

The emigration from Great Britain and *Ireland* in the ten years 1821-31 was 274,317; in the ten years 1831-41 it amounted to 717,913; and in the ten years 1841-51 it had increased to 1,693,516.

It has been shown by Dr. Farr, in his English Life Table, that the half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in *thirty* years, and that three in every four of their number die in half a century.



Taking emigration and other movements of the population into account, it is probable that of the 21,121,967 persons in Great Britain in 1851, 2,542,289 were born prior to the Census of 1801, and were enumerated on that occasion. At the present rate of mortality, a few of the present generation will be alive a century hence.

If the population of Great Britain continues to increase uniformly at the same rate that it has done from 1801 to 1851, it will double itself every  $52\frac{1}{2}$  years.

### SECTION III.—LAW OF POPULATION.

The increase of population depends on many varying elements, but it is not intended here to discuss at any length what is termed the *Law of Population*.

The increase or decrease of a people depend upon the age of marriage, the age of parents when children are born, the numbers who marry, the fertility of the marriages, the duration of life, and the activity of the migration flowing into or out of the country. These influences act more or less upon each other. The Report here indicates the effect of a change in each element while the others remain constant.

1. "The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the duration of life, or to the mean lifetime. Thus, if the mean lifetime of a population is 30 years, then if the births are 100,000 a-year, and remain uniform, the population will be 30 times 100,000, or 3,000,000. Now, the births remaining the same, let the lifetime be gradually extended to 40 years, then the population will become 4,000,000; or if the lifetime is extended to 50 years, the population, from the extension of life alone, will rise from *three* to *five* millions. The deaths, upon this hypothesis, will be equal to the births, and the same in number when the population is *five* as when it is four or three millions. It is probable that the mean lifetime of the great body of the population did increase from the year 1801 to 1821, when the increase of population was greatest in Great Britain."

2. "The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants of the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened. Thus, if the population increases at the rate of 1.329 annually, and if the intervening time from generation to generation is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  years, it follows that the increase from generation to generation is 55 per cent., or that every 1,000 women are succeeded, at the interval of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  years, by 1,553 women; every *two* couples, male and female, by *three*. If the interval is contracted, and the increase from 1,000 to 1,553 takes place in 30 years, the annual rate of population increases, from 1.329 to 1.477 per cent.; and as we assume by hypothesis that the births and the lifetime remain the same, the population would be ultimately one-ninth part more numerous than it was under the former conditions. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population."

3. "An increase in the fertility of marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population."

4. "In ordinary times, a large proportion of the marriageable

women of every country are unmarried, and the most direct action on the population is produced by their entering the married state. Thus, in the South-Eastern division, comprising Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Berks, the number of women of the age of 20 and under the age of 45 amounted, at the last Census, to 290,209, of whom 169,806 were wives, and 120,403 were widows or spinsters. 49,997 births were registered in the same counties during the year 1850, or 10 children were born in 1850 to every 58 women living in 1851. Of the children, 46,705 were born in wedlock, 3,292 were born out of wedlock; consequently, 36 wives bore in the year *ten* children, and of 366 unmarried women of the same age (20-45), *ten* also gave birth to children. A change in the matrimonial condition of a large proportion of the 120,403 unmarried women, out of 290,209 women at the child-bearing age, would have an immediate effect on the numbers of the population; and if continued, by increasing the rate of birth to the living through successive generations, would operate on population like a rise in the rate of interest on the increase of capital."

5. "The effect of migration on the numbers of the population is evident. It is probable that the immigration of Irish has contributed to the increase of the population in England, and it is certain that the emigration from the United Kingdom contributes largely to the increase of the population of the United States. The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates, and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of the population at the reproductive age; so that, if their numbers are added together, it is certain that we get, in the aggregate, a number much below the actual number of survivors. The population of Great Britain and Ireland, including the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, was 21,272,187 in 1821, and about 27,724,849 in 1851; but in the interval, 2,685,747 persons emigrated, who, if simply added to the population of the United Kingdom, make the survivors and descendants of the races within the British isles in 1821, now (in 1851) 30,410,595."

6. "The numbers of the population are increased by an abundance of the necessaries of life, and reduced by famines, epidemics, and public calamities, affecting the food, industry, and life of the nation. The pestilences of the middle ages—the famine, the influenza, and the cholera of modern times—are examples of one class of these agencies; the security and freedom which England has latterly enjoyed, are examples of the beneficial effect of another class of influences, not only on the happiness of the people, but also on the numbers which the country can sustain at home and can send abroad to cultivate, possess, and inherit other lands."

The extent to which all these causes affect the increase of population of Great Britain, will ultimately be known by means of a continuous series of such observations as have been commenced at the present Census.

#### SECTION IV.—FAMILIES AND HOUSES.

We have hitherto been considering *individuals*; we will now examine aggregations of individuals into families.

The term "family" may be defined in various ways. It consists



of a head and of dependent members living together in the same dwelling. But the head of a family may be either a husband and wife, a widower, a widow, a bachelor, or a spinster; and the members may be children, relatives, visitors, and servants.

In the Act for taking the Census of 1851, the term "occupier" was substituted for the word "family," as being less open to misconstruction. "Occupiers," therefore, represent the "families" of previous censuses. By this substitution, bachelors and spinsters were not likely to escape enumeration as *families*, which was probably not unfrequently the case in former censuses.

It is so natural that a family should live in a separate house, that the term house is often used for family. This isolation of families in separate houses is carried to a greater extent in England than elsewhere. A German naturalist, Dr. Carus, physician to the King of Hanover, in a description of the English people in 1844, has the following remarks on English dwellings:—

"I cannot take leave of the subject without a remark on English dwelling-houses, which stand in close connection with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country by which they are so much distinguished; up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence—a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom. It is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence which is stereotyped in the phrase 'Every man's house is his castle.'"

"The expression, however, receives a true value when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities. In English towns or villages, therefore, one always meets either with small detached houses, merely suited to one family, or apparently large buildings, extending to the length of half a street, sometimes adorned like palaces on the exterior, but separated by partition-walls internally, and thus divided into a great number of small high houses, for the most part three windows broad, within which, and on the various stories, the rooms are divided according to the wants or convenience of the family; in short, therefore, it may properly be said that the English divide their edifices *perpendicularly* into houses, whilst we Germans divide them *horizontally* into floors. In England, every man is master of his hall, stairs, and chambers, whilst we are obliged to use the two first in common with others."\*

The possession of an entire house is strongly desired by every Englishman. But on the continent the crowding of the middle and higher classes, who sleep in flats, is carried to a great excess, particularly in the capitals. The department of the Seine, for instance, in 1835, had, on an average, twenty-two persons to a house; whilst

\* The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland in the year 1844. By Dr. C. G. Carus. Translated by S. A. Davison, Esq.

in densely populated London, in 1851, there were barely eight persons to a house.

In enumerating the houses, some definition of the term was required. "Flats" in Glasgow were returned as houses in every Census from 1801 to 1841; but in Edinburgh, the practice was to return the houses separated by party-walls, without any reference to the "flats" which they contained. In 1851, the question was carefully considered. The flat in Scotland is generally very different from the floor of an ordinary English house, and the holder enjoys all the advantages of the holder of a house, except the exclusive command of the entrance-hall and stairs. Nevertheless, the definition adopted was "isolated dwellings, or dwellings separated by party walls."

The subjoined table gives the number of houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas respectively, in 1851:—

TABLE III.—*Houses in Great Britain in 1851.*

	Houses			
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.
England .....	3,076,620	144,499	25,192	3,246,311
Scotland .....	370,308	12,146	2,420	384,874
Wales .....	201,419	8,995	1,379	211,793
Islands.....	21,845	1,095	203	23,143
Total.....	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	3,866,121

It would appear by the preceding table that about 4 per cent. of the houses in Great Britain were unoccupied in 1851, and that to every 131 houses, inhabited or uninhabited, there was one in course of erection in that year.

The following table gives the number of inhabited houses and the number of families in Great Britain at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also the number of persons to a house, and the number of persons to a family:—

TABLE IV.—*Inhabited Houses and Families in Great Britain at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons to a House.	Persons to a Family.
1801.....	1,870,476	2,260,802	5·614	4·645
1811.....	2,101,597	2,544,215	5·696	4·705
1821.....	2,429,630	2,941,383	5·800	4·791
1831.....	2,850,937	3,414,175	5·704	4·763
1841.....	3,446,797	(no returns)	5·377	(no returns)
1851.....	3,648,347	4,312,388	5·706	4·825

NOTE.—This table does not include the Islands in the British Seas.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the number of inhabited houses in Great Britain have nearly doubled in the last half

century, and that upwards of two millions of new families have been founded; the number of persons to a house have increased from 5·6 to 5·7; consequently the increase in the number of houses has not quite kept pace with the increase in the population. The increase in the number of persons to a family, in the same period, has been from 4·6 to 4·8.

The number of families to a house varied considerably in different counties, and it is difficult to account for all the anomalies which are presented. In Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, few houses contained more than one family. Plymouth and the adjacent districts had more than two families, together averaging ten persons, to a house. In Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, a large proportion of the people lived in separate houses, with the exception of Bristol, Clifton, Gloucester, Hereford, and Birmingham. In the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Yorkshire, nearly all the families lived in separate houses, the city of York, and Hull being scarcely exceptional cases to the rule. In Lancashire and Cheshire, more than 300,000 out of 472,907 families lived in separate houses. Liverpool, Bolton, Manchester, and Salford, were the chief places where two or more families in many cases occupied the same house. In the northern division of England, comprising Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, the proportional number of families and persons to a house increased.

In Wales, the system of isolated dwellings generally prevailed, with some few exceptions.

In Scotland, the plan of dividing the houses into flats was not confined to cities; consequently, the proportional number of families and of persons to a house greatly exceeded the average of England. In Glasgow, the number of families to a house was 5·4; of persons to a house, 27·5. In Edinburgh, the number of families to a house was 4·2, and of persons to a house, 20·6. In all Scotland, the number of persons to a house was 7·8, or about the same as in London. In England and Wales, the number of persons to a house was only 5·5.

“In order to throw some light,” says the Report, “on the constituent parts of families, the returns of fourteen sub-districts in different parts of the kingdom were analyzed. Of 67,609 families, 41,916 heads of families were husbands and wives, 10,854 widowers or widows, and 14,399 bachelors or spinsters; in 440 cases the head of the family was absent from home; 36,719 heads of families, or more than half, had children living with them; 7,375, or nearly a tenth, had servants; 4,070, or a seventeenth, had visitors with them; 8,543 had relatives with them; and 1,020 had apprentices or assistants in their respective trades. Of the 67,609 families, only 3,503, or 5·2 per cent., consisted of husband, wife, children, and servants, generally considered the requisites of domestic felicity; whilst 4,874 consisted of man, wife, and servants. The heads in 24,180 instances had neither children, relatives, visitors, nor servants; like some corporations, they might be characterized as ‘sole,’ man and wife being considered one. 14,399 families, or occupiers, were either bachelors or spinsters.” A number of other combinations are given, far too numerous to mention.



The number of children at home in families varied considerably. Of the 41,916 families having man and wife at their head, 11,947 had *no* children at home; 8,570 had each *one* child at home; 7,376 had each *two* children at home; 5,611 had each *three* children at home; 4,027 had each *four* children at home; and so forth in a decreasing scale, until we come to 14 families having each *ten* children at home; 5 having each *eleven* children at home; and 1 having *twelve* children at home. These results applied to Great Britain generally, would indicate that 893 families had each *ten* children at home, 317 had each *eleven*, and 64 had each *twelve* children at home; nevertheless, the average number of children at home in families did not exceed two; thus showing, that however violent may be the fluctuations in a small number of observed facts, the average is not disturbed if the area of observation is sufficiently extended.

A certain portion of the people, for various reasons, are lodged in detached large buildings, such as barracks, prisons, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, asylums, and the like; in these the family organization is broken up, and the inmates are under the rule of certain governing bodies.

The annexed table gives the number and class of such public institutions in Great Britain, in 1851, and the number of persons inhabiting them:—

TABLE V.—*Public Institutions in Great Britain in 1851.*

Class of Institution.	Number.	Persons inhabiting them.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Barracks .....	174	44,833	9,100	53,933
Workhouses .....	746	65,786	65,796	131,582
Prisons .....	257	24,593	6,366	30,959
Lunatic Asylums .....	149	9,753	11,251	21,004
Hospitals .....	118	5,893	5,754	11,647
Asylums, &c.....	573	27,183	19,548	46,731
Total .....	2,017	178,041	117,815	295,856

Of the 295,856 persons in the aggregate occupying these 2,017 institutions, 260,340 were inmates, and 35,516 officers and servants; consequently, there were about seven inmates to one officer or servant.

The excess of males over females in these institutions, about 60,000, is chiefly exhibited in the barracks and in the prisons; in the latter, from the fact that crime is four times as prevalent among men as among women.\* The equality of the sexes in workhouses is remarkable. In the lunatic asylums there is a preponderance of females.

The population sleeping in barns, in tents, and in the open air, is comprised chiefly of gipsies, beggars, criminals, and the like, together with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment, or only temporarily employed. The number of these houseless classes in 1851 was 18,249; in 1841 they amounted to 22,303. It is mentioned

\* Vide Mr. Redgrave's valuable Criminal Tables.

as a curious trait of gipsy feeling, that a whole tribe struck their tents, and passed into another parish, in order to escape enumeration.

The subjoined table gives the number of persons enumerated in barns, tents, and barges, and in vessels in ports, either engaged in inland navigation or sea-going vessels, on the night of the Census of 1851:—

TABLE VI.—*Persons in Barns, Tents, Barges, and Vessels, in Great Britain, on the Night of the Census, in 1851.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Barges .....	10,395	2,529	12,924
In Barns .....	7,251	2,721	9,972
In Open air, in Tents ....	4,614	3,663	8,277
In Vessels in the Ports, } engaged in Inland } Navigation .....	7,730	845	8,575
In Sea-going vessels in } the Ports .....	41,165	2,008	43,173
Total .....	71,155	11,766	82,921

#### SECTION V.—TOWNS.

Having explained the constitution of families, we will now consider the distribution of families in houses over the surface of the country. Isolated habitations may be hovels, cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, palaces, institutions, and the like; these, when thrown into rows, streets, crescents, squares, &c., form villages, towns, and cities.

Two general laws appear to operate upon the location of families—one tending to their equable diffusion, the other to their condensation round certain centres; thus families cluster round a certain point, and villages are formed. In conformity with the same law, these villages form round other centres, and towns are formed; and these again, at wider intervals, round other centres, and cities are formed.

In 1851, Great Britain contained 815 towns of various magnitudes, either market towns, county towns, or cities; 580 were in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. The population of these 815 towns was 10,556,288; the population in the rest of Great Britain was 10,403,189; consequently, if detached houses, villages, and small towns without markets, are called *country*, the *town* and *country* populations of Great Britain may be considered equal. The density in the country was 120 persons to the square mile; in the towns, 3,337, or about 28 times as many.

The average population of each town in England and Wales was 15,501; of each town in Scotland, only 6,654, or less than a half that of the English town. The average ground-area of the English town is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and forms the centre of an area of 101 square miles. "Conceive," says the Report, "58,320 square miles, the area of England and Wales, divided into 583 squares, each containing 25 square figures of 4 square miles; a market town in the central square, containing 15,501 inhabitants, and the 24 similar squares

arranged symmetrically around it in villages, containing churches and chapels and houses, holding in the aggregate 16,000 inhabitants. Now imagine the figures to be of every variety of form as well as size, and a clear idea is obtained of the way that the ground of the Island has been taken up and is occupied by the population."

The 815 towns are grouped round 87 county towns, viz., 52 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 3 chief towns in the Islands in the British Seas; consequently, each of the county towns is surrounded, on an average, by nine other towns, extending over a circle about 35 miles in diameter.

A certain proportion of towns has acquired an adventitious, but extraordinary, importance and magnitude, as compared to the general system of towns which pervade every county. They have been created and are sustained by special circumstances for special purposes, and are either places of public resort, as watering-places, or ports, or seats of mining and manufacturing enterprise. Such, for example, are Brighton, Bath, Cheltenham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton; Liverpool, Manchester, and many other large towns in Lancashire; Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and Hull; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merthyr Tydvil, and Glasgow. In advanced periods of British history, several of these were villages; but with the progress of industry, the extension of commerce, the increase of wealth, and the aggrandisement of the empire, they have grown, and, in some cases, have almost acquired a metropolitan character.

Great Britain contained in 1851 *seventy* towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, amounting in the aggregate to 34 per cent. of the total population of the country; whereas, in 1801, the population of such towns amounted to 23 per cent. only of the enumerated population, thus showing, in a marked degree, the increasing tendency of the people to concentrate themselves in masses. London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousands two hundred and thirty-six (2,362,236) on the day of the last Census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates was of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely *four* abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under *four-and-twenty* hours, by the expiration of which time the head of *each* of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than *seventy-five miles* from their respective gates, all the people being in *close file, four* deep.

#### SECTION VI.—DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION.

By comparing the numbers of the population with the area of the soil, we determine the density or proximity of the population. A French writer has proposed the term "specific population," after the analogy of "specific gravity," much in use in scientific works. The terms in common use, "thinly populated," and "populous," express the same idea, but in general terms.



The area of a large portion of the parishes and townships, and of the tidal rivers and estuaries in England, was computed from the maps in the Tithe Office, under the direction of Major Dawson, R.E.; and a report by that officer is included in the publication. The areas of the remaining parishes were taken from the enumeration volumes of 1831, as estimated by Mr. Rickman.

The following table shows the area of Great Britain in statute acres and square miles, also the number of acres to a person, the number of persons to a square mile, and the mean proximity of the population on the hypothesis of an equal distribution:—

TABLE VII.—*Area of Great Britain and Density of Population in 1851.*

	Area.		Square (in Miles.)	Acres to a Person.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Proximity of Persons in Yards.
	In Statute Acres.	In Square Miles.				
England....	32,590,429	50,922	226	1·9	332	104
Scotland....	20,047,462	31,324	177	6·9	92	197
Wales.....	4,734,486	7,398	86	4·7	135	162
Islands ....	252,000	394	20	1·8	363	99
Great Britain }	57,624,377	90,038	299	2·7	233	124

The ratio, or proportion in size, of the squares in the third column is, England 51, Scotland 31, Wales 7, and islands  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; and the ratio of the population is about 17, 3, 1, and  $\frac{1}{7}$ .

The 624 districts of England and Wales, classed in an order of density, range from 185,751 persons to the square mile, in the east London district, to 18 only in Northumberland. In all London, the number of persons to a square mile, in 1851, was 19,375. In 1801, the people of England were on an average 153 yards asunder; in 1851, only 108 yards asunder. The mean distance between their houses in 1801 was 362 yards; in 1851, only 252 yards. In London, the average proximity in 1801 was 21 yards; in 1851, only 14 yards.

#### SECTION VII.—ISLANDS.

The British population is spread over a great multitude of islands which rise between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, the large Island of Great Britain being the chief of the group. This island is surrounded by the Isle of Man, Anglesey, the Scilly Islands, the Isle of Wight, the outlying Channel Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides. Five hundred islands have been numbered, but inhabitants were only found on *one hundred and seventy-five* islands on the day of the census in 1851.

In the earliest period of our written history, these islands were peopled by Celts; Britain was their holy island, and the seat of their schools and most sacred groves. The isles of Anglesey and Man, both known under the name of Mona to the Romans, were the seats of the Druidic hierarchy and worship. Iona, or Icolmkill, a small island in the Hebrides, now containing 604 inhabitants, is celebrated as an early seat of Christianity. It was the station of Columba, who



founded an order of missionaries there, and thus contributed to the diffusion of Christianity over Britain. The celebrated ruins on the island consist of a cathedral, a nunnery, and St. Oran's chapel, together with many ancient tombs and crosses; this island is often visited by tourists to the Western Highlands, and is only ten miles from the far-famed Staffa.

The population of the Island of Great Britain has been stated to be 20,536,357; Ireland, as enumerated by another department, contained 6,553,357 inhabitants; Anglesey, the next most populous island in the group, had 57,318 inhabitants; Jersey, 57,020; the Isle of Man, 52,344; the Isle of Wight, 50,324; Guernsey, 29,757; Lewis, 22,918; Skye, 21,528; Shetland, 20,936; Orkney, 16,668; Islay, 12,334; Bute, 9,351; Mull, 7,485; and Arran, 5,857; 17 islands contained a population ranging from 4,006 to 1,064; 52 had a population ranging from 947 to 105; and the remaining 92 inhabited islands ranged from a population of 92 downwards, until at last we come to an island inhabited by one solitary man.

The British Isles extend over 11 degrees of latitude and 10 degrees of longitude; consequently, in the most northerly of the Shetlands, the night in the summer solstice is three hours shorter than in Jersey; and the sun rises and sets on the east coast of England 47 minutes before it rises and sets on the west coast of Ireland.

#### SECTION VIII.—TERRITORIAL SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Report here investigates, at great length, the territorial distribution of Britain from the earliest times, including the divisions made by the Romans and Saxons successively, and the state of things under the Heptarchy. It traces the division of the country into shires, hundreds, and tythings, to Alfred the Great; and the circuits to Henry II. (A.D. 1179). The counties in each circuit were enumerated in the annals of the times, and the names of all the existing counties appear, except five.

The shire is an important sub-division of the kingdom; each has a lord-lieutenant, who is also keeper of the archives; a sheriff, an under-sheriff, and justices of the peace, all appointed by the Crown; each shire has also a county treasurer and a clerk of the peace, each appointed by the lord-lieutenant; and a county coroner, elected by the freeholders. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates struck by the justices of peace in counties at quarter sessions, and is for the most part appropriated in maintaining bridges, lunatic asylums, gaols, prisoners, and police.

The terms "hundreds" and "tythings" had their origin in a system of numeration, but whether they represented persons, families, or holdings, is difficult to determine. In process of time, what was once a *number* became a *name*, and for a long period the terms have ceased to measure either area or population, as is evidenced by the fact that the hundreds in the survey after the Conquest, and the hundreds still remaining, differ widely in both elements, and, moreover, the present hundred is different in extent in the various counties; for instance, in Gloucestershire, the hundred contains on an average 29,000 acres; in Herefordshire, 49,000; and in Shropshire, 63,000. The hide was the lot or share of the first settler.

The sessional divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales, for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county sub-divisions. The justices have power to alter these divisions for the convenience of holding sessions, but they have no authority to alter the ancient hundreds. There are 609 sessional divisions in England and Wales, and, for the purposes of assize and gaol delivery, eight circuits, besides the jurisdiction of the central criminal court.

A Saxon *burgh*, or borough, was a *hundred*, or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat or wall. As ancient boroughs fell into decay, new ones sprung up, and many towns not formerly boroughs, have been created boroughs for purposes not very intelligible. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by a mayor, aldermen, and other functionaries.

The 196 reformed boroughs in England and Wales contain a total population of 4,345,269 inhabitants; the population of 64 range under 5,000; 43 from 5,000 to 10,000; 68 from 10,000 to 50,000; 14 from 50,000 to 100,000; 4 from 100,000 to 200,000; and 3 above 200,000. The *city* of London is still unreformed, and therefore not included in these. If inserted in the list, it would stand below Sheffield, as having a population of only 127,869 inhabitants, a *one-nineteenth* portion of the population of London; and yet, forsooth, the Corporation claim to represent the metropolis.

Scotland contains 83 royal and municipal burghs, having a total population of 752,777 inhabitants; 55 have a population under 5,000; 16 from 5,000 to 10,000; 11 from 10,000 to 70,000; and 1 148,000.

The minor sub-divisions of townships, parishes, and manors, were re-distributed by William the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, and apportioned among the chieftains in his army; but we must pass over these divisions for a slight notice of Ecclesiastical districts and dioceses.

The Act for the census of 1851 required the population of "Ecclesiastical districts" to be enumerated.

"The task," states the Report, "of obtaining accurately the population of the districts was one of great difficulty. Designed exclusively for spiritual purposes, their boundaries are quite ignored by the general public, and rarely known by any secular officers; while, in many cases, even the clergy themselves, unprovided with maps or plans, are uncertain as to the limits of their respective cures. Formed, too, in many cases, without reference to any existing boundaries—often by imaginary lines, which the progress of building speedily obliterates, and liable, as circumstances alter, to repeated reconstruction—it was sometimes almost impossible, with any confidence, to ascertain the real present limits of these districts. No labour, however, was spared, in order to overcome the obstacles and secure a trustworthy statement. The registrars, when apportioning their districts among the enumerators, were directed to procure as much information upon the boundaries of these new districts, as the incumbent might be able and willing to supply; and very important aid was, in this manner, readily afforded; and subsequently the accounts of population which resulted from these inquiries were



forwarded from the Census Office to the various incumbents, for their inspection and revision."

The division of the country ecclesiastically in *Dioceses*, *Arch-deaconries*, and *Deaneries*, took place at a very early period. Most of the present bishoprics were founded in Saxon times. The dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the kingdoms of the sovereigns who formed them; but subdivisions were soon discovered to be necessary, and various princes subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape.

The Census here enters into an elaborate history of the changes in the ancient boundaries of counties, parliamentary divisions of counties and boroughs. Most of the existing sub-divisions were made at an early period. Alfred has been named as the great divider of the country, and the progress and modifications of the sub-divisions throw light on the progress of the population. At this point, we appear to be perusing some deep antiquarian treatise. At length we arrive at the discussion of the recent territorial sub-divisions of the country for the administration of the poor law, and for purposes of registration; and, after reciting the inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary sub-divisions of the country occasions, the Report urges the adoption of a uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain, and concludes by the following summary of the contents and general results of the census.

#### SECTION IX.—GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

"The inquiry exhibits, up to the present time, the area and the population of every county, town, parish, township, or place, having a defined boundary, at the date of each of the six censuses that have been taken since the year 1801, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the rate of increase of the population. The constituent parts of the English family are then indicated, as well as the proportional numbers of families to dwellings. The distribution of houses and of towns of various orders over the country is shown; the populations of the towns and of the country are separately enumerated. The density and proximity of the population, on the hypothesis of equal distribution, are set forth. The origin of the territorial divisions is discussed. The population of each of the islands in the British archipelago is stated. An account is rendered of the changes and the population of the ancient sub-divisions of the country; their irregularities are pointed out; and the inaptness of the hundred, for modern purposes, is recognized. The sub-division of the counties into districts or unions, and sub-districts, under the acts for the amendment of the poor law and for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, is described, by which, with the addition of the small districts which were allotted to each enumerator in taking the census, a series is formed of nine orders of territorial division, each including all that precede it,—house, enumeration district, township (or parish), sub-district, district (or union), county, division, country—as England and Wales, or Scotland, and, finally, Great Britain."

“The most important result which the inquiry establishes, is the addition, in half a century, of *ten millions* of people to the British population. The increase of population, in the half of this century, nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages; and the addition, in the last ten years, of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of these islands, exceeds the increase, in the last *fifty* years, of the eighteenth century. Contemporaneously with the increase of the population at home, emigration has proceeded, since 1750, to such an extent as to people large states in America, and to give permanent possessors and cultivators to the land of large colonies in all the temperate regions of the world, where, by a common language, commercial relations, and the multiplied reciprocities of industry, the people of the new nations maintain an indissoluble union with the parent country. Two other movements of the population have been going on in the United Kingdom,—the immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain, and the constant flow of the country population into the towns. The current of the Celtic migration is now diverted from these shores, and chiefly flows in the direction of the United States of America, where the wanderers find friends and kindred. The movement of the country population to the towns went on unnoticed by the earlier writers, and it has never yet been clearly exhibited; but it is believed that the tables of the birth-place of the inhabitants of the towns and countries will determine its extent and character. It is a peculiarity of this movement in these latter times that it is directed to new points, where the towns engage in a manufacture as one vast undertaking, in which nearly the whole population is concerned, as well as to the county towns and to London.

“Amidst all these great and unexampled changes in the population, two questions arise of great importance: ‘Can the population of Great Britain be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued, for many years?’ To assist in solving this problem, the new question of ‘matrimonial condition’ will enable us to show, in the final publication, the comparative numbers of unmarried and married men and women in the country at each age of life, in each district. The solution of a different question of equal difficulty and importance, ‘Can the population of England be profitably employed?’ will be facilitated by the new classification of the people at each age, according to their *Occupations*.

“It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population, that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years the number of acres to *each person* living, has fallen from 5·4 to 2·7 acres in Great Britain—from *four* to *two* acres in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each other’s neighbourhood; their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of 3 to 2; labour has been divided; industry has been organized in towns; and the quantity of produce, either consisting of, or exchangeable for, the conveniences, elegancies, and necessities of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population.

"One of the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity, as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combination and collision. The population of the towns is not so completely separated in England as it is in some other countries from the population of the surrounding country; for the walls, gates, and castles, which were destroyed in the civil wars, have never been rebuilt, and the population has outgrown the ancient limits, while stone lines of demarcation have never been drawn around the new centres of population; tolls have been collected since a very early period in the market-places, but the system of *octroi*, involving the examination, by customs' officers, of every article entering within the precincts of the town, has never existed. The freemen in some of the towns enjoyed, anciently, exclusive privileges of trading, but the freedom could always be acquired by the payment of fines; and by the great measure of Municipal Reform (1835), every town has been thrown open to settlers from every quarter. At the same time, too, that the populations of the towns and of the country have become so equally balanced in number—*ten millions and a half* against *ten millions and a half*—the union between them has become, by the circumstances that have led to the increase of the towns, more intimate than it was before; for they are now connected together by innumerable relationships, as well as by the associations of trade. It will be seen in the final publication that a large proportion of the population in the market-towns, the county-towns, the manufacturing towns, and the metropolis, was born in the country; and that in England, town and country are bound together, not only by the intercourse of commerce and the interchange of intelligence, but by a thousand ties of blood and affection.

"The town and the country populations are now so intimately blended, that the same administrative arrangements easily apply to the whole kingdom.

"The vast system of towns in which half the population lives, has its peculiar dangers, which the high mortality and the recent epidemics reveal. Extensive sanitary arrangements, and all the appliances of physical as well as of social science, are necessary to preserve the natural vigour of the population, and to develop the inexhaustible resources of the English race. The crowding of the people in houses in close streets, and the consequent dissolution of families, arising out of defective house-accommodation, are evils which demand attentive consideration.

"The activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people has led to an increased demand for instruction and for places of public worship. The extent to which this demand has been met has hitherto been imperfectly known, and is not easily determined; but we believe that, as far as the inquiry can be prosecuted in a statistical form, the returns respecting schools, literary institutions, churches, chapels, and congregations, will throw much light upon the educational institutions and the spiritual condition of the people of Great Britain."



## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

*Population and Number of Houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas, respectively, in 1851.*

	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
England....	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888	3,076,620	144,499	25,192
Scotland....	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	370,308	12,146	2,420
Wales.....	499,491	506,230	1,005,721	201,419	8,995	1,379
Islands ....	66,854	76,272	143,126	21,845	1,095	203
Total....	10,223,558	10,735,919	20,959,477	3,670,192	166,735	29,194

TABLE II.

*Population and Number of Houses in Great Britain, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801....	5,030,226	5,548,730	10,578,956	1,882,476	76,320	(no returns)
1811....	5,737,261	6,312,859	12,050,120	2,113,897	62,664	18,626
1821....	6,874,675	7,306,590	14,181,265	2,443,393	82,791	21,777
1831....	7,934,201	8,430,692	16,364,893	2,866,595	133,331	27,553
1841....	9,077,004	9,581,368	18,658,372	3,465,987	198,141	30,310
1851....	10,223,558	10,735,919	20,959,477	3,670,192	166,735	29,194

TABLE III.

*Population and Number of Houses in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801....	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	1,575,923	57,476	(no returns)
1811....	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,797,504	51,020	16,207
1821....	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	2,088,156	69,707	19,274
1831....	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	2,481,544	119,915	24,759
1841....	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,943,945	173,247	27,444
1851....	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	3,278,039	153,494	26,571

TABLE IV.

*Population and Number of Houses in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801....	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	294,553	9,537	(no returns)
1811....	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	304,093	11,329	2,341
1821....	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	341,474	12,657	2,405
1831....	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	369,393	12,719	2,568
1841....	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	502,852	24,025	2,646
1851....	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	370,308	12,146	2,420

TABLE V.

*Population and Number of Houses in the Islands of the British Seas, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801....	36,400	41,600	78,000	12,000	307	77
1811....	37,360	42,640	80,000	12,300	315	78
1821....	41,733	47,775	89,508	13,763	427	98
1831....	48,549	55,161	103,710	15,658	697	226
1841....	57,556	66,484	124,040	19,190	869	220
1851....	66,854	76,272	143,126	21,845	1,095	203

TABLE VI.

*Population and Number of Houses in England, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801....	3,997,487	4,353,372	8,350,859	1,467,870	53,965	(no returns)
1811....	4,582,210	4,970,811	9,553,021	1,678,106	47,925	15,188
1821....	5,498,798	5,783,085	11,281,883	1,951,973	66,055	18,289
1831....	6,376,584	6,713,939	13,090,523	2,326,022	113,885	23,462
1841....	7,325,692	7,671,735	14,997,427	2,755,699	163,105	25,700
1851....	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888	3,076,620	144,499	15,192



TABLE VII.

*Population and Number of Houses in Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1801.....	257,248	284,429	541,677	108,053	3,511	(no returns)
1811.....	291,395	319,840	611,235	119,398	3,095	1,019
1821.....	351,521	366,832	718,353	136,183	3,652	985
1831.....	394,612	411,662	806,274	155,522	6,030	1,297
1841.....	447,764	463,941	911,705	188,246	10,142	1,744
1851.....	499,491	506,230	1,005,721	201,419	8,995	1,379

TABLE VIII.

*Population and Number of Houses in each Division in Great Britain in 1851.*

DIVISIONS.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
<i>England and Wales.</i>						
1. London division .....	1,106,558	1,255,678	2,362,236	305,933	16,643	4,815
2. South-eastern division	809,670	818,716	1,628,386	298,054	12,573	2,492
3. South-midland division	611,288	623,044	1,234,332	246,422	9,582	1,360
4. Eastern division .....	549,177	564,805	1,113,982	228,843	9,849	1,254
5. South-western division	866,093	937,198	1,803,291	338,986	19,423	1,886
6. West-midland division	1,054,475	1,078,455	2,132,930	418,205	20,215	2,869
7. North-midland division	603,254	611,284	1,214,538	246,645	9,139	1,491
8. North-western division	1,215,832	1,274,995	2,490,827	435,987	21,746	4,310
9. York division .....	888,104	900,943	1,789,047	358,663	16,542	3,226
10. Northern division .....	481,981	487,145	969,126	164,694	7,201	1,310
11. Welsh division .....	594,793	594,121	1,188,914	235,607	10,581	1,558
<i>Scotland.</i>						
12. Southern counties.....	869,445	944,117	1,813,562	194,884	7,243	1,448
13. Northern counties .....	506,034	569,146	1,075,180	175,424	4,903	972
14. Islands .....	66,854	76,272	143,126	21,845	1,095	203

# Appendix.

TABLE IX.

*Population and Number of Houses in the Districts of London in 1851.*

DISTRICTS.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
<i>West Districts.</i>						
1. Kensington .....	49,949	70,055	120,004	17,151	1,118	813
2. Chelsea .....	25,475	31,063	56,538	7,591	264	98
3. St. George, Hano- ver Square.....}	31,920	41,310	73,230	8,792	450	162
4. Westminster .....	32,494	33,115	65,609	6,642	281	55
5. St. Martin in the Fields.....}	11,918	12,722	24,640	2,307	147	11
6. St. James, West- minster .....	17,377	1,9029	36,406	3,399	229	5
<i>North Districts.</i>						
7. Marylebone .....	69,115	88,581	157,696	15,826	564	58
8. Hampstead .....	4,960	7,026	11,986	1,719	77	26
9. St. Pancras .....	76,144	90,812	166,956	18,584	808	306
10. Islington .....	42,762	52,567	95,329	13,528	659	549
11. Hackney .....	25,083	33,346	58,429	9,818	506	193
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
12. St. Giles .....	25,832	28,382	54,214	4,700	282	14
13. Strand .....	21,570	22,890	44,460	3,962	244	4
14. Holborn .....	22,860	23,761	46,621	4,311	194	14
15. Clerkenwell .....	31,489	33,289	64,778	7,224	306	19
16. St. Luke .....	26,178	27,877	54,055	6,349	247	20
17. East London.....	21,536	22,870	44,406	4,739	198	8
18. West London .....	14,604	14,186	28,790	2,657	189	4
19. London City .....	27,149	28,783	55,932	7,297	1,059	17
<i>East Districts.</i>						
20. Shoreditch .....	52,087	57,170	109,257	15,337	702	143
21. Bethnal Green .....	44,081	46,112	90,193	13,298	394	127
22. Whitechapel .....	40,271	39,488	79,759	8,812	316	33
23. St. George in the East .....	23,496	24,880	48,376	6,146	182	23
24. Stepney .....	52,342	58,433	110,775	16,259	867	222
25. Poplar .....	23,902	23,260	47,162	6,831	330	122
<i>South Districts.</i>						
26. St. Saviour, South- wark .....	17,432	18,299	35,731	4,600	244	12
27. St. Olave, Southwark	9,660	9,715	19,375	2,360	75	1
28. Bermondsey .....	23,511	24,617	48,128	7,007	379	80
29. St. George, South- wark .....	25,374	26,450	51,824	6,992	421	100
30. Newington .....	30,255	34,561	64,816	10,458	579	168
31. Lambeth .....	63,673	75,652	139,325	20,447	1,100	212
32. Wandsworth .....	23,011	27,753	50,764	8,276	600	287
33. Camberwell .....	23,574	31,093	54,667	9,412	927	233
34. Rotherhithe .....	9,127	8,678	17,805	2,792	199	67
35. Greenwich.....	50,639	48,726	99,365	14,383	1,074	344
36. Lewisham .....	15,708	19,127	34,835	5,927	432	265
Total.....	1,106,558	1,255,678	2,362,236	305,933	16,643	4,815

TABLE X.

*Population and Houses in each County in England and Wales in 1851.*

COUNTIES.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
ENGLAND.						
Bedford .....	59,941	64,537	124,478	24,673	661	127
Berks .....	84,927	85,138	170,065	33,481	1,397	197
Buckingham .....	81,074	82,649	163,723	33,196	1,206	98
Cambridge .....	92,699	92,706	185,405	37,226	1,629	195
Chester .....	222,386	233,330	455,725	85,260	4,341	845
Cornwall .....	171,636	183,922	355,558	67,987	4,544	347
Cumberland .....	96,244	99,248	195,492	36,763	1,545	239
Derby .....	147,737	148,347	296,084	59,371	2,498	453
Devon .....	269,583	297,515	567,098	98,387	6,014	751
Dorset .....	89,204	95,003	184,207	36,138	1,587	215
Durham .....	196,700	194,297	390,997	64,977	2,794	570
Essex .....	185,399	183,910	369,318	73,530	3,569	381
Gloucester .....	218,187	240,618	458,805	86,359	5,318	441
Hereford .....	58,114	57,375	115,489	23,890	1,191	77
Hertford .....	82,831	84,467	167,298	32,573	1,188	207
Huntingdon .....	31,933	32,250	64,183	13,285	632	64
Kent .....	307,041	308,725	615,766	107,748	5,460	1,267
Lancaster .....	991,090	1,040,146	2,031,236	349,938	17,420	3,463
Leicester .....	112,937	117,371	230,308	48,953	1,629	211
Lincoln .....	205,083	202,139	407,222	81,335	3,450	592
Middlesex .....	882,823	1,003,753	1,886,576	239,362	11,874	3,392
Monmouth .....	82,349	75,069	157,418	28,939	1,353	152
Norfolk .....	215,254	227,460	442,714	93,143	3,505	452
Northampton .....	105,984	106,396	212,380	43,942	1,538	227
Northumberland....	149,515	154,053	303,568	47,737	2,064	386
Nottingham.....	132,263	138,164	270,427	55,019	1,502	250
Oxford .....	85,524	84,915	170,439	34,398	1,334	105
Rutland.....	11,801	11,182	22,983	4,588	153	14
Salop .....	114,340	115,001	229,341	45,648	2,062	116
Somerset .....	211,045	232,871	443,916	85,054	4,912	393
Southampton .....	202,014	203,356	405,370	75,238	3,543	613
Stafford .....	310,032	298,684	608,716	116,273	4,668	958
Suffolk.....	166,308	170,907	337,215	69,282	3,107	449
Surrey .....	325,041	358,041	683,082	108,822	5,770	1,540
Sussex .....	165,772	171,072	336,844	58,663	2,247	606
Warwick .....	232,411	242,602	475,013	96,731	4,596	992
Westmoreland.....	29,079	29,208	58,287	11,217	533	87
Wilts .....	125,728	128,493	254,221	51,667	2,250	176
Worcester .....	136,956	139,970	276,926	55,639	2,723	337
York (East Riding) .	109,443	111,540	220,983	44,363	2,964	385
York (City).....	16,977	19,326	36,303	7,077	415	91
York (North Riding)	106,710	108,504	215,214	44,446	2,343	224
York (West Riding)	659,619	665,876	1,325,495	264,302	10,970	2,507
WALES.						
Anglesey .....	28,101	29,226	57,327	12,124	545	134
Brecon .....	31,314	30,160	61,474	12,221	731	74
Cardigan .....	32,961	37,835	70,796	14,978	544	70
Carminarthen.....	53,076	57,556	110,632	22,465	1,176	99
Carmarvon .....	42,978	44,892	87,870	18,005	590	132
Denbigh .....	46,708	45,875	92,583	19,124	812	136
Flint .....	34,452	33,704	68,156	14,041	798	80
Glamorgan .....	120,748	111,101	231,849	43,202	1,557	459
Merioneth .....	19,151	19,692	38,843	8,159	372	31
Montgomery .....	33,634	33,701	67,335	13,350	716	25
Pembroke .....	43,675	50,465	94,140	19,136	937	111
Radnor .....	12,693	12,023	24,716	4,614	217	28



TABLE XI.

*Population and Number of Houses in each County in Scotland in 1851.*

COUNTIES.	Population.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
Aberdeen.....	100,255	111,777	212,032	31,743	768	173
Argyll .....	43,935	45,363	89,298	15,039	484	61
Ayr .....	92,930	96,928	189,858	23,554	824	129
Banff .....	25,575	28,596	54,171	10,662	377	62
Berwick .....	17,433	18,864	36,297	6,363	251	44
Bute.....	7,518	9,090	16,608	2,335	77	30
Caithness.....	18,329	20,380	38,709	6,952	103	54
Clackmannan .....	11,342	11,609	22,951	2,950	96	53
Dumbarton .....	22,400	22,703	45,103	4,792	238	67
Dumfries.....	37,186	40,937	78,123	13,300	412	92
Edinburgh .....	119,384	140,051	259,435	20,946	851	195
Elgin, or Moray .....	18,191	20,768	38,959	7,642	223	88
Fife .....	73,175	80,371	153,546	24,610	1,062	147
Forfar .....	88,324	102,940	191,264	22,446	725	138
Haddington.....	17,610	18,776	36,386	6,444	424	41
Inverness.....	44,961	51,539	96,500	17,536	390	79
Kincardine .....	17,008	17,590	34,598	6,636	260	40
Kinross .....	4,305	4,619	8,924	1,662	67	12
Kirkcudbright.....	20,223	22,898	43,121	7,009	225	36
Lanark.....	257,060	273,109	530,169	37,504	1,279	328
Linlithgow .....	15,194	14,941	30,135	4,059	116	10
Nairn .....	4,695	5,261	9,956	2,022	27	19
Orkney and Shetland	27,495	35,038	62,533	11,334	321	23
Pecbles .....	5,364	5,374	10,738	1,796	98	11
Perth .....	66,337	72,323	138,660	22,528	852	87
Renfrew .....	75,690	85,401	161,091	10,760	300	78
Ross and Cromarty....	39,012	43,695	82,707	15,941	321	121
Roxburgh .....	25,212	26,430	51,642	7,255	224	50
Selkirk.....	4,850	4,959	9,809	1,331	25	9
Stirling .....	42,234	44,003	86,237	11,312	510	89
Sutherland .....	11,917	13,876	25,793	4,943	52	27
Wigtown .....	20,335	23,054	43,389	6,902	164	27

TABLE XII.

*Population of each County in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century.*

COUNTIES.	Years.						Increase of Population per cent. in 50 Years.
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	
ENGLAND.							
Bedford .....	63,393	70,213	84,052	95,483	107,936	124,478	96
Berks .....	110,480	119,430	132,639	146,234	161,759	170,065	54
Buckingham .....	108,132	118,065	135,133	146,977	156,439	163,723	51
Cambridge .....	89,346	101,109	122,387	143,955	164,459	185,405	107
Chester .....	192,305	227,031	270,098	334,391	395,660	455,725	137
Cornwall .....	192,281	220,525	261,045	301,306	342,159	355,558	84
Cumberland .....	117,230	133,665	156,124	169,262	178,038	195,492	66
Derby .....	161,567	185,487	213,651	237,170	272,202	296,084	83
Devon .....	340,308	382,778	438,417	493,908	532,959	567,098	66
Dorset .....	114,452	124,718	144,930	159,385	175,054	184,207	61
Durham .....	149,384	165,293	193,511	239,256	307,963	390,997	160
Essex .....	227,682	252,473	289,424	317,507	344,979	369,318	62
Gloucester .....	250,723	285,955	336,190	387,398	431,495	458,805	82
Hereford .....	88,436	93,526	102,669	110,617	113,272	115,489	31
Hertford .....	97,393	111,225	129,731	142,844	156,660	167,298	72
Huntingdon .....	37,568	42,208	48,946	53,192	58,549	64,183	71
Kent .....	308,667	371,701	427,224	479,558	549,353	615,766	98
Lancaster .....	673,486	828,499	1,052,948	1,336,854	1,667,054	2,031,236	201
Leicester .....	130,082	150,559	174,671	197,003	215,867	230,308	77
Lincoln .....	208,625	237,634	283,058	317,465	362,602	407,222	95
Middlesex .....	818,129	953,774	1,146,057	1,358,330	1,576,636	1,886,576	130
Monmouth .....	45,568	62,105	75,801	98,126	134,368	157,418	244
Norfolk .....	273,479	291,947	344,368	390,054	412,664	442,714	62
Northampton .....	131,525	141,353	163,097	179,336	199,228	212,380	61
Northumberland .....	168,078	183,269	212,589	236,959	266,020	303,568	79
Nottingham .....	140,350	162,964	186,873	225,327	249,910	270,427	93
Oxford .....	111,977	120,376	138,224	153,526	163,127	170,439	52
Rutland .....	16,300	16,380	18,487	19,385	21,302	22,983	41
Salop .....	169,248	184,973	198,311	213,518	225,820	229,341	36
Somerset .....	273,577	302,836	355,789	403,795	435,599	443,916	62
Southampton .....	219,290	246,514	282,897	313,976	354,682	405,370	83
Stafford .....	242,693	294,540	345,972	409,480	509,472	608,716	151
Suffolk .....	214,404	233,063	271,541	296,317	315,073	337,215	57
Surrey .....	268,233	323,851	399,417	486,434	581,036	683,082	154
Sussex .....	159,471	190,343	233,328	272,644	300,075	336,844	111
Warwick .....	206,798	228,906	274,482	336,645	401,703	475,013	130
Westmoreland .....	40,805	45,922	61,359	55,041	56,454	58,287	43
Wilts .....	183,820	191,853	219,574	237,244	256,280	254,221	38
Worcester .....	146,441	168,982	194,074	222,655	248,460	276,926	89
York (East Riding) .....	111,192	133,975	154,643	168,891	194,936	220,983	97
York (City) .....	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303	116
York (North Riding) .....	158,927	170,127	188,178	192,206	204,701	215,214	35
York (West Riding) .....	572,168	662,875	809,363	984,609	1,163,580	1,325,495	132
WALES.							
Anglesey .....	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,325	50,891	57,327	68
Brecon .....	32,325	37,735	43,826	47,763	55,603	61,474	90
Cardigan .....	42,956	50,260	57,784	64,780	68,766	70,796	65
Cardiff .....	67,317	77,217	90,239	100,740	106,326	110,632	64
Carmarvon .....	41,521	49,655	58,099	66,818	81,093	87,870	111
Denbigh .....	60,299	64,249	76,428	82,665	88,478	92,583	54
Flint .....	39,469	45,937	53,893	60,244	66,919	68,156	72
Glamorgan .....	70,879	85,067	102,073	126,612	171,188	231,819	223
Merioneth .....	29,506	30,854	34,382	35,315	39,332	38,843	32
Montgomery .....	48,184	52,184	60,245	66,811	69,607	67,335	40
Pembroke .....	56,280	60,615	73,788	81,425	88,044	94,140	66
Radnor .....	19,136	20,417	22,533	24,743	25,458	24,716	29

TABLE XIII.

*Population of each County in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century.*

COUNTIES.	Years.						Increase of Population per Cent. in 50 Years.
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	
Aberdeen .....	121,065	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,387	212,032	75
Argyll .....	81,277	86,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	89,298	10
Ayr .....	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,858	125
Banff .....	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	54,171	45
Berwick .....	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,297	20
Bute .....	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,608	41
Caithness .....	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,709	71
Clackmannan .....	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,951	111
Dumbarton .....	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	45,103	117
Dumfries .....	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,123	43
Edinburgh .....	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	259,435	111
Elgin, or Moray .....	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,959	40
Fife .....	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,546	64
Forfar .....	99,053	107,187	113,355	139,606	170,453	191,264	93
Haddington .....	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,386	21
Inverness .....	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,500	33
Kincardine .....	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,598	31
Kinross .....	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,924	33
Kirkcudbright .....	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,121	48
Lanark .....	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	530,169	258
Linlithgow .....	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,135	68
Nairn .....	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,956	19
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,533	33
Peebles .....	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,738	23
Perth .....	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	138,660	10
Renfrew .....	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	161,091	105
Ross and Cromarty	56,318	60,853	68,792	74,820	78,685	82,707	47
Roxburgh .....	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,642	53
Selkirk .....	5,388	5,889	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,809	82
Stirling .....	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	86,237	69
Sutherland .....	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,793	12
Wigtown .....	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,389	89



TABLE XIV.

*Area of each County in England and Wales, and Density in 1851.*

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Acres to a Person	Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile.	Persons to a House.
ENGLAND.						
Bedford .....	462	295,582	270	2·4	53	5·1
Berks .....	705	451,040	241	2·7	48	5·1
Buckingham .....	730	466,932	224	2·9	46	4·9
Cambridge .....	818	523,861	226	2·8	45	5·0
Chester .....	1,105	707,078	412	1·6	77	5·3
Cornwall .....	1,365	873,600	259	2·5	50	5·2
Cumberland .....	1,565	1,001,273	125	5·1	23	5·3
Derby .....	1,029	658,803	288	2·2	58	5·0
Devon .....	2,589	1,657,180	218	2·9	38	5·7
Dorset .....	987	632,025	186	3·4	37	5·1
Durham .....	973	622,476	399	1·6	67	6·0
Essex .....	1,657	1,060,549	222	2·9	44	5·0
Gloucester .....	1,258	805,102	364	1·8	69	5·3
Hereford .....	836	531,823	138	4·6	29	4·8
Hertford .....	611	391,141	274	2·3	53	5·1
Huntingdon .....	361	230,865	178	3·6	37	4·8
Kent .....	1,627	1,041,479	375	1·7	66	5·7
Lancaster .....	1,905	1,219,221	1,064	0·6	184	5·8
Leicester .....	803	514,164	287	2·2	61	4·7
Lincoln .....	2,776	1,776,738	146	4·4	29	5·0
Middlesex .....	281	180,168	6,683	0·1	850	7·9
Monmouth .....	576	368,399	272	2·4	50	5·4
Norfolk .....	2,116	1,354,301	209	3·1	44	4·8
Northampton .....	985	630,358	216	3·0	45	4·8
Northumberland .....	1,952	1,249,299	154	4·1	24	6·3
Nottingham .....	822	526,076	329	1·9	67	4·9
Oxford .....	739	472,887	231	2·8	47	5·0
Rutland .....	150	95,805	154	4·2	31	5·0
Salop .....	1,291	826,055	178	3·6	35	5·0
Somerset .....	1,636	1,047,220	271	2·4	52	5·2
Southampton .....	1,672	1,070,216	240	2·7	45	5·3
Stafford .....	1,138	728,468	535	1·2	102	5·2
Suffolk .....	1,481	947,681	228	2·8	47	4·9
Surrey .....	748	478,792	910	0·7	145	6·3
Sussex .....	1,461	934,851	230	2·8	40	5·7
Warwick .....	881	563,946	539	1·2	110	4·9
Westmoreland .....	768	485,432	77	8·3	15	5·2
Wilts .....	1,352	865,092	188	3·4	38	4·9
Worcester .....	738	472,165	375	1·7	75	5·0
York (East Riding) ..	1,201	768,419	182	3·5	37	4·9
York (City) .....	4	2,720	8,542	0·7	1,665	5·1
York (North Riding) ..	2,109	1,350,121	102	6·3	21	4·8
York (West Riding) ..	2,660	1,708,026	496	1·3	99	5·0
WALES.						
Anglesey .....	302	193,453	188	3·4	40	4·7
Brecon .....	719	460,158	86	7·5	17	5·0
Cardigan .....	693	443,387	102	6·3	22	4·7
Carmarthen .....	947	606,331	117	5·5	24	4·9
Carnarvon .....	579	370,273	151	4·2	31	4·9
Denbigh .....	603	386,052	153	4·2	32	4·8
Flint .....	289	181,905	235	2·7	49	4·8
Glamorgan .....	856	547,491	268	2·4	51	5·3
Merioneth .....	602	385,291	65	9·9	14	4·8
Montgomery .....	756	483,323	89	7·2	18	5·0
Pembroke .....	628	401,691	149	4·3	30	4·9
Radnor .....	425	272,128	68	11·0	11	5·4

TABLE XV.

*Area of each County in Scotland, and Density in 1851.*

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Acres to a Person.	Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile.	Persons to a House.
Aberdeen .....	1,970	1,260,625	108	5·9	16	6·7
Argyll .....	3,255	2,083,126	27	23·3	5	5·9
Ayr .....	1,016	650,156	187	3·4	23	8·0
Banff .....	686	439,219	79	8·1	16	5·1
Berwick .....	483	309,375	75	8·5	13	5·7
Bute .....	171	109,375	97	6·6	14	7·1
Caithness .....	712	455,708	54	11·8	10	5·6
Clackmannan .....	46	29,744	494	1·3	63	7·8
Dumbarton .....	297	189,844	152	4·2	16	9·4
Dumfries .....	1,129	722,813	69	9·3	12	5·9
Edinburgh .....	397	254,300	653	1·0	53	12·4
Elgin, or Moray .....	531	340,000	73	8·7	14	5·1
Fife .....	503	322,031	305	2·1	49	6·2
Forfar .....	889	568,750	215	3·0	25	8·5
Haddington .....	291	185,937	125	5·1	22	5·6
Inverness .....	4,256	2,723,501	23	28·2	4	5·5
Kincardine .....	394	252,250	88	7·3	17	5·2
Kinross .....	77	49,531	115	5·5	21	5·4
Kirkcudbright .....	954	610,734	45	14·2	7	6·1
Lanark .....	987	631,719	537	1·2	38	14·1
Linlithgow .....	101	64,375	300	2·1	40	7·4
Nairn .....	215	137,500	46	13·8	9	4·9
Orkney and Shetland	1,545	988,873	40	15·8	7	5·5
Peebles .....	354	226,488	30	21·1	5	6·0
Perth .....	2,835	1,814,063	49	13·1	8	6·2
Renfrew .....	234	150,000	687	0·9	46	14·9
Ross and Cromarty....	3,151	2,016,375	26	24·4	5	5·2
Roxburgh .....	720	460,938	72	8·9	10	7·1
Selkirk .....	266	170,313	37	17·4	5	7·4
Stirling .....	462	295,875	187	3·4	24	7·6
Sutherland .....	1,886	1,207,188	14	46·8	3	5·2
Wigtown .....	511	326,736	85	7·5	14	6·3

TABLE XVI.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

Counties and Divisions of Counties.	Including Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs.		
	Total Members Returned.	Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.	County Members Returned.	Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.
<i>England.</i>						
Bedford .....	4	124,478	24,673	2	112,785	22,366
Berks .....	9	170,065	33,481	3	125,443	25,202
Buckingham .....	11	163,723	33,196	3	115,901	23,491
Cambridge .....	7	185,405	37,226	3'	157,590	32,032
Chester—						
Northern Division ..	6	249,000	47,528	2	169,756	31,407
Southern Division ..	4	206,725	37,732	2	178,959	32,559
Cornwall—						
Eastern Division ..	6	148,802	28,486	2	130,256	25,367
Western Division ..	8	206,756	39,501	2	165,167	31,702
Cumberland—						
Eastern Division ..	4	103,009	18,557	2	76,699	14,601
Western Division ..	5	92,483	18,206	2	66,292	13,073
Derby—						
Northern Division ..	2	130,067	25,531	2	130,067	25,531
Southern Division ..	4	166,017	33,840	2	125,408	25,641
Devon—						
Northern Division ..	6	182,274	36,049	2	159,759	31,752
Southern Division ..	16	384,824	62,338	2	217,884	41,857
Dorset .....	14	184,207	36,138	3	133,017	26,470
Durham—						
Northern Division ..	8	272,090	42,878	2	136,966	25,632
Southern Division ..	2	118,907	22,099	2	118,907	22,099
Essex—						
Northern Division ..	6	189,435	39,231	2	165,541	34,335
Southern Division ..	4	179,883	34,299	2	173,995	33,120
Gloucester—						
Eastern Division ..	11	200,916	40,361	2	99,784	20,495
Western Division ..	4	257,889	45,998	2	138,159	28,165
Hereford .....	7	115,489	23,890	3	98,035	20,312
Hertford .....	7	167,298	32,573	3	153,693	30,062
Huntingdon .....	4	64,183	13,285	2	57,964	12,041
Kent—						
Eastern Division ..	9	218,182	40,240	2	151,666	28,104
Western Division ..	9	397,584	67,508	2	231,711	42,280
Lancaster—						
Northern Division ..	9	460,530	82,285	2	316,804	57,935
Southern Division ..	17	1,570,706	267,653	2	500,711	90,920
Leicester—						
Northern Division ..	2	91,308	19,226	2	91,308	19,226
Southern Division ..	4	139,000	29,727	2	78,416	16,922
Lincoln—						
Parts of Lindsey ....	5	221,873	44,831	2	192,074	39,027
Parts of Kesteven ....	8	185,349	36,504	2	149,626	29,560
Middlesex .....	14	1,886,670	239,362	2	283,256	46,377
Monmouth .....	3	157,418	28,939	2	130,906	24,612
Norfolk—						
Eastern Division ....	6	250,305	53,608	2	155,230	32,614
Western Division ..	6	192,409	39,535	2	168,979	34,846
Northampton—						
Northern Division ..	4	96,801	19,952	2	86,528	17,935
Southern Division ..	4	115,679	23,990	2	88,413	18,991
Northumberland—						
Northern Division ..	5	91,925	15,698	2	66,819	12,203
Southern Division ..	5	211,643	32,039	2	94,689	17,303



TABLE XVI.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

Counties and Divisions of Counties.	Including Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs.		
	Total Members Returned.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	County Members Returned.	Population.	Inhabited Houses
<i>England—(continued).</i>						
Nottingham—						
Northern Division ..	6	190,060	38,451	2	86,599	17,259
Southern Division ..	4	80,367	16,568	2	69,037	14,198
Oxford.....	9	170,439	34,398	3	125,216	25,983
Rutland .....	2	22,983	4,588	2	22,983	4,588
Salop—						
Northern Division ..	4	128,162	25,487	2	108,481	21,587
Southern Division ..	8	101,179	20,161	2	67,688	13,370
Somerset—						
Eastern Division ..	7	258,911	48,765	2	172,189	34,953
Western Division ..	6	185,005	36,289	2	160,512	31,733
Southampton (Hants)—						
Northern Division ..	7	135,953	26,003	2	111,304	21,775
Southern Division ..	9	219,093	40,307	2	98,935	19,161
Isle of Wight .....	3	50,324	8,928	1	42,277	7,378
Stafford—						
Northern Division ..	8	245,463	47,193	2	139,038	27,501
Southern Division ..	9	363,253	69,080	2	206,305	39,570
Suffolk—						
Eastern Division....	4	185,393	38,536	2	148,480	30,677
Western Division ..	5	151,822	30,746	2	130,391	26,620
Surrey—						
Eastern Division....	7	580,226	89,536	2	147,017	25,104
Western Division ..	4	102,856	19,286	2	96,116	18,110
Sussex—						
Eastern Division....	9	225,387	37,996	2	120,629	21,372
Western Division ..	9	111,457	20,667	2	56,526	10,660
Warwick—						
Northern Division ..	6	375,264	76,021	2	101,464	21,527
Southern Division ..	4	99,749	20,710	2	88,776	18,481
Westmoreland.....	3	58,287	11,217	2	46,458	8,760
Wilts—						
Northern Division ..	12	151,692	30,883	2	86,024	18,007
Southern Division ..	6	102,529	20,784	2	73,615	14,879
Worcester—						
Eastern Division....	6	162,508	32,136	2	112,845	22,692
Western Division ..	6	114,418	23,503	2	61,110	12,570
York—						
East Riding .....	6	220,983	44,363	2	123,920	25,061
North Riding .....	13	261,116	53,488	2	176,224	36,323
West Riding .....	18	1,315,896	262,337	2	794,888	158,247
<i>Wales.</i>						
Anglesey.....	2	57,327	12,121	1	44,575	9,532
Brecon.....	2	61,474	12,221	1	53,167	10,511
Cardigan.....	2	70,796	14,078	1	60,954	12,096
Carmarthen.....	3	110,632	22,465	2	90,315	18,780
Carnarvon .....	2	87,870	18,005	1	65,660	13,424
Denbigh .....	3	92,583	19,124	2	75,969	15,666
Flint .....	2	68,156	14,041	1	49,342	10,078
Glamorgan .....	5	231,849	43,202	2	105,459	20,467
Merioneth .....	1	38,843	8,159	1	38,843	8,159
Montgomery .....	2	67,335	13,350	1	49,448	9,479
Pembroke .....	3	94,140	19,136	1	66,876	13,988
Radnor .....	2	24,716	4,614	1	18,112	3,244

TABLE XVII.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in each County of Scotland, including and excluding Represented Cities and Burghs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

COUNTIES.	Including Represented Cities and Burghs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Burghs.		
	Total Members Returned.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	County Members Returned.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
<i>Scotland.</i>						
Aberdeen .....	2	212,032	31,743	1	130,021	24,587
Argyle .....	1	89,298	15,039	1	79,612	14,136
Ayr .....	3	189,858	23,554	1	143,257	19,236
Banff .....	1	54,171	10,662	1	46,474	9,233
Berwick .....	1	36,297	6,363	1	35,192	6,169
Bute .....	1	16,608	2,335	1	16,608	2,335
Caithness .....	1	38,709	6,952	1	31,987	6,067
Clackmannan .....	1	22,951	2,950	1	22,951	2,950
Dumbarton .....	1	45,103	4,792	1	39,658	4,479
Dumfries .....	2	78,123	13,300	1	61,871	11,000
Edinburgh .....	4	259,435	20,946	1	57,625	9,605
Elgin .....	2	38,959	7,642	1	29,154	5,833
Fife .....	3	153,546	24,610	1	98,172	18,001
Forfar .....	3	191,264	22,446	1	64,161	12,418
Haddington .....	2	36,386	6,444	1	28,602	5,433
Inverness .....	2	96,500	17,536	1	83,707	15,832
Kincardine .....	1	34,598	6,636	1	33,664	6,465
Kinross .....	....	8,924	1,662	....	8,924	1,662
Kirkcudbright .....	1	43,121	7,009	1	36,174	6,070
Lanark .....	4	530,169	37,504	1	167,506	22,229
Linlithgow .....	1	30,135	4,059	1	24,727	3,569
Nairn .....	....	9,956	2,022	....	6,979	1,460
Orkney and Shetland	1	62,533	11,334	1	59,082	10,877
Peebles .....	1	10,738	1,796	1	10,738	1,796
Perth .....	2	138,660	22,528	1	114,220	20,427
Renfrew .....	3	161,091	10,760	1	64,466	5,604
Ross and Cromarty....	1	82,707	15,941	1	75,532	14,723
Roxburgh .....	1	51,642	7,255	1	48,027	6,853
Selkirk .....	1	9,809	1,331	1	9,809	1,331
Stirling .....	2	86,237	11,312	1	64,648	9,093
Sutherland .....	2	25,793	4,943	1	25,194	4,834
Wigtown .....	2	43,389	6,902	1	33,878	5,495

TABLE XVIII.

*Population of the Islands in the British Seas containing upwards of 100 Inhabitants in 1851.*

Islands.	Population.	Islands.	Population.
Anglesey .....	57,318	Lismore .....	1,250
Arran .....	5,857	Mull .....	7,485
Alderney .....	3,333	Mickleroe .....	290
Bute.....	9,351	Mingala .....	114
Benbecula .....	1,718	North Uist .....	3,093
Barra .....	1,624	North Ronaldsay.....	526
Bressay .....	885	Orkney .....	16,668
Burray.....	559	Papa Westray .....	371
Bernera (Harris).....	452	Papa Stour .....	359
Balishear .....	156	Rousay .....	937
Bareray .....	150	Rasay .....	540
Bryher (Scilly) .....	118	Rona .....	165
Coll .....	1,109	Rum .....	162
Collonsay and Aronsay ....	837	Skye.....	21,528
Canna .....	240	Shetland .....	20,936
Eday .....	947	South Uist .....	4,006
Easdale .....	571	South Ronaldsay.....	2,465
Eigg.....	461	Sanday.....	2,004
Erlskay .....	405	St. Mary (Scilly) .....	1,668
East Burra .....	204	Stronsay .....	1,176
Egilsay .....	192	Shapinsay .....	899
Fetlar .....	658	Serk.....	580
Flotta .....	389	Scalpay .....	282
Fair .....	280	Stroma.....	211
Fould .....	240	St. Martin (Scilly) .....	211
Guernsey.....	29,757	St. Agnes (Scilly) .....	204
Great Cumbray .....	1,266	Soay.....	158
Gigha .....	540	St. Michael's Mount ....	147
Greensay.....	286	Scarp .....	145
Grimsay .....	268	Shona .....	118
Holy Island.....	908	Skerries .....	105
Hoy.....	329	Tyrce .....	3,709
Hirta, or St. Kilda .....	110	Tresco (Scilly).....	416
Isle of Man .....	52,344	Trondray .....	169
Isle of Wight .....	50,324	Unst .....	2,961
Islay .....	12,334	Ulva.....	204
Iona, or Icolmkill .....	604	Westray .....	2,038
Jersey .....	57,020	Whalsay .....	679
Jura .....	1,064	West Burra.....	410
Kerera .....	164	Walney .....	306
Lewis .....	22,918	Yell .....	2,696



TABLE XIX.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

NOTE.—The letters denote—M. Municipal limits; P. Parliamentary limits; and M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same.

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Beravon .....	P. 6,567	1,106	Bicester .....	2,763	566
Bergavenny .....	4,797	944	Bideford .....	M. 5,775	1,101
Berystwith .....	M. & P. 5,231	958	Biggleswade .....	3,976	774
Birmingham .....	M. & P. 5,954	1,244	Bingley .....	5,019	961
Birmingham .....	7,481	1,414	Birkenhead .....	24,285	3,228
Bippar .....	P. 1,746	369	Birmingham .....	M. & P. 232,841	45,844
Bicester .....	2,027	439	Bishop Auckland .....	4,400	839
Bildeston .....	2,262	483	Bishop Stortford .....	5,280	907
Bilston .....	6,231	835	Blackburn .....	M. & P. 46,536	7,919
Bilston .....	2,005	413	Blackpool .....	2,180	410
Bilston .....	2,828	530	Blandford .....	M. 2,504	453
Bilston .....	4,488	874	Blandford .....	Town 3,913	708
Bilston .....	2,093	389	Blyth .....	2,060	265
Bilston .....	P. 3,169	751	Bodmin .....	M. 4,327	722
Bilston .....	M. 5,187	1,040	Bodmin .....	P. 6,337	1,103
Bilston .....	P. 5,395	1,079	Bolton .....	M. & P. 61,171	10,394
Bilston .....	M. & P. 2,748	552	Bolton .....	M. 14,733	2,992
Bilston .....	2,418	518	Bolton .....	P. 17,518	3,622
Bilston .....	P. 3,432	622	Bolton .....	2,789	584
Bilston .....	3,762	798	Bolton .....	2,157	430
Bilston .....	4,092	737	Bolton .....	4,240	973
Bilston .....	M. 30,676	5,501	Bolton .....	M. & P. 103,778	19,002
Bilston .....	P. 29,791	5,346	Bolton .....	2,836	609
Bilston .....	4,655	963	Bolton .....	3,074	557
Bilston .....	P. 26,794	5,472	Bolton .....	2,022	436
Bilston .....	2,184	495	Bolton .....	M. 5,673	1,147
Bilston .....	M. 4,026	769	Bolton .....	P. 6,070	1,236
Bilston .....	P. 8,715	1,721	Bolton .....	8,870	1,750
Bilston .....	P. 6,338	1,228	Bolton .....	2,205	444
Bilston .....	4,930	968	Bolton .....	M. 6,172	1,227
Bilston .....	4,357	644	Bolton .....	P. 7,610	1,516
Bilston .....	13,437	2,620	Bolton .....	M. & P. 10,317	1,911
Bilston .....	M. & P. 11,371	2,116	Bolton .....	2,432	504
Bilston .....	3,866	860	Bolton .....	M. & P. 7,566	1,468
Bilston .....	M. 4,263	892	Bolton .....	3,097	603
Bilston .....	M. & P. 54,240	7,744	Bolton .....	P. 69,673	10,843
Bilston .....	2,085	456	Bolton .....	M. & P. 137,328	20,873
Bilston .....	M. & P. 2,599	480	Bolton .....	5,627	1,179
Bilston .....	P. 12,752	2,592	Bolton .....	4,426	615
Bilston .....	M. 4,398	954	Bolton .....	M. 4,020	809
Bilston .....	M. & P. 11,693	2,307	Bolton .....	P. 8,069	1,717
Bilston .....	3,012	639	Bolton .....	3,841	852
Bilston .....	10,082	1,987	Bolton .....	20,828	3,741
Bilston .....	2,943	553	Bolton .....	7,934	1,604
Bilston .....	M. & P. 15,094	2,028	Bolton .....	P. 31,262	5,825
Bilston .....	M. 8,915	1,934	Bolton .....	M. & P. 13,900	2,752
Bilston .....	P. 10,058	2,183	Bolton .....	P. 719	165
Bilston .....	M. 3,124	718	Bolton .....	P. 635	142
Bilston .....	P. 7,318	1,582	Bolton .....	M. 2,544	475
			Bolton .....	P. 5,195	1,047

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Camborne .....	6,547	1,174	Cricklade .....	P. 35,503	7,197
Cambridge .....	M. & P. 27,815	5,194	Crowland .....	2,466	534
Canterbury .....	M. & P. 18,398	3,654	Crowle .....	2,245	496
Cardiff .....	M. & P. 18,351	2,565	Croydon .....	10,260	1,660
Cardiff District of } Boroughs .....	P. 20,424	3,034	Cullompton .....	2,765	607
Cardigan .....	M. & P. 3,876	922	Darlington .....	11,228	1,921
Cardigan District of } Boroughs .....	P. 11,760	2,436	Dartford .....	5,763	1,033
Carlisle .....	M. & P. 26,310	3,956	Dartmouth .....	M. & P. 4,508	799
Carmarthen .....	M. & P. 10,524	1,800	Darwen Over .....	7,020	1,302
Carmarthen District } of Boroughs .....	P. 19,234	3,454	Daventry .....	M. 4,430	889
Carnarvon .....	M. & P. 8,674	1,723	Dawlish .....	2,671	543
Carnarvon District of } Boroughs .....	P. 22,210	4,581	Deal .....	M. 7,067	1,465
Castle Donington .....	2,729	615	Denbigh .....	M. & P. 5,498	1,215
Cefnullys .....	P. 45	6	Denbigh District of } Boroughs .....	P. 16,614	3,458
Chard .....	M. 2,291	441	Derby .....	M. & P. 40,609	8,199
Chatham .....	P. 28,424	4,337	Dereham .....	3,372	738
Cheadle .....	2,728	533	Devizes .....	M. & P. 6,554	1,292
Chelmsford .....	6,033	1,204	Devonport .....	M. 38,180	3,789
Cheltenham .....	P. 35,051	6,356	Devonport .....	P. 50,159	4,961
Chepstow .....	4,295	723	Dewsbury .....	5,033	992
Chertsey .....	2,743	523	Diss .....	2,419	494
Chesham .....	2,496	516	Dolgelly .....	2,041	519
Chester .....	M. & P. 27,766	5,173	Doncaster .....	M. 12,052	2,583
Chesterfield .....	M. 7,101	1,455	Dorchester .....	M. & P. 6,394	960
Chichester .....	M. & P. 8,662	1,653	Dorking .....	3,490	612
Chippenham .....	M. 1,707	309	Dover .....	M. & P. 22,244	3,747
Chippenham .....	P. 6,283	1,139	Downham .....	2,867	585
Chipping Norton .....	M. 2,932	563	Downton .....	2,727	571
Chipping Wycombe .....	M. 3,588	690	Driffield, Great .....	3,792	811
Chorley .....	P. 7,179	1,441	Droitwich .....	M. 3,125	582
Chorley .....	8,907	1,545	Droitwich .....	P. 7,096	1,407
Christchurch .....	P. 7,475	1,543	Droitwich .....	P. 37,962	7,119
Cirencester .....	P. 6,096	1,211	Dunstable .....	3,589	688
Cirencester .....	M. 7,244	1,371	Durham .....	M. & P. 13,188	1,768
Clitheroe .....	P. 11,480	2,192	Dursley .....	2,617	552
Cockermouth .....	P. 7,275	1,506	East Retford .....	M. 2,943	587
Coggeshall .....	3,484	747	East Retford .....	P. 46,054	9,643
Colchester .....	M. & P. 19,443	4,145	Eccles .....	4,108	746
Colne .....	6,644	1,281	Ellesmere .....	2,087	418
Congleton .....	M. 10,520	2,146	Ely .....	6,176	1,302
Conway .....	P. 2,105	429	Epsom .....	3,390	544
Coventry .....	M. 36,208	7,657	Evesham .....	M. & P. 4,605	918
Coventry .....	P. 36,812	7,783	Exeter .....	M. 32,818	5,109
Cowbridge .....	P. 1,066	224	Exeter .....	P. 40,688	6,499
Cowes .....	4,786	814	Exmouth .....	5,123	1,042
Crediton .....	3,934	864	Eye .....	M. 2,587	480
Crewe .....	4,491	805	Eye .....	P. 7,531	1,374
Crewkerne .....	3,303	644	Falmouth .....	M. 4,953	600
Criccieth .....	P. 530	118	Falmouth and Penryn	P. 13,656	2,143
			Fareham .....	3,451	687
			Faringdon, Great .....	2,456	492
			Farnham .....	3,515	693

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.		Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.		Inhabited Houses.
Paversham .....	M.	4,595	895	Hexham .....		4,601	531
Pinsbury .....	P.	323,772	37,427	Heywood .....		12,194	2,426
Pishguard .....	P.	1,757	433	Hinekley .....		6,111	1,350
Fleetwood-on-Wyre .....		3,121	446	Hindley .....		5,285	950
Flint .....	M. & P.	3,296	693	Hitchin .....		5,258	982
Flint District of Bo- roughs .....	P.	18,814	3,963	Holbeach .....		2,245	412
Folkestone .....	M.	6,726	1,149	Holt .....	P.	1,029	213
Frodsham .....		2,099	376	Holyhead .....	P.	5,622	1,040
Frome .....	P.	10,148	2,122	Holywell .....	P.	5,740	1,190
Gainsborough .....		7,506	1,561	Honiton .....	M. & P.	3,427	692
Gateshead .....	M. & P.	25,568	3,520	Horncastle .....		4,921	1,015
Glastonbury .....	M.	3,125	690	Horsham .....	P.	5,947	1,081
Gloucester .....	M. & P.	17,572	2,843	Horwich .....		2,104	382
Godalming .....	M.	2,218	479	Houghton-le-Spring .....		3,224	591
Godmanchester .....	M.	2,337	519	Hounslow .....		3,514	761
Goole .....		4,722	884	Howden .....		2,235	497
Gosport .....		7,414	1,465	Huddersfield .....	P.	30,880	5,739
Grantham .....	M.	5,375	904	Hull .....	M. & P.	84,690	16,634
Gravesend .....	P.	10,873	1,968	Hungerford .....		2,255	411
Great Berkhamstead .....	M.	16,633	2,722	Huntingdon .....	M.	3,882	725
Great Bradford .....		2,943	553	Hyde .....	P.	6,219	1,244
Great Driffield .....		4,240	973	Hythe .....	M.	10,051	1,802
Great Faringdon .....		3,792	811	Ilfracombe .....	P.	2,857	486
Great Grimsby .....	M.	2,456	492	Ipswich .....	M. & P.	13,164	2,261
Great Marlow .....	P.	8,860	1,634	Kenfigg .....		2,919	623
Great Yarmouth .....	M. & P.	12,263	2,354	Kenilworth .....	M. & P.	32,914	6,979
Greenwich .....	P.	6,523	1,211	Keswick .....		13,050	2,402
Grimsby Great .....	M.	30,879	6,886	Kettering .....	M. & P.	11,829	2,457
Guildford .....	P.	105,784	15,401	Kidderminster .....	P.	433	80
Hadleigh .....	M.	8,860	1,634	Kings Lynn .....		3,140	692
Halesowen .....	P.	12,263	2,354	Kings-ton-upon-Hull .....	M. & P.	6,279	1,119
Halesworth .....	M. & P.	6,740	1,176	Kings-ton-upon-Thames .....	M.	2,777	517
Halifax .....		3,338	672	Kirkham .....	P.	5,536	1,326
Halstead .....		2,412	476	Knatesborough .....	P.	1,388	292
Harrogate .....		2,529	545	Knighton .....	P.	251	55
Harwich .....	M. & P.	33,582	6,528	Knucksford .....		3,127	603
Haslingden .....	M.	5,658	1,236	Lambeth .....	P.	251,345	39,154
Hastings .....	P.	3,678	763	Lampeter .....	P.	907	187
Haverfordwest .....	M. & P.	9,503	1,466	Lancaster .....	M.	14,604	2,583
Haverfordwest Dis- trict of Boroughs....	P.	4,451	751	Launceston .....	P.	16,168	2,891
Helston .....	M.	6,154	1,169	Leamington .....	M.	3,397	562
Hemel Hempstead .....	P.	16,966	2,471	Ledbury .....	P.	6,005	1,051
Henly-on-Thames .....		17,011	2,477	Leeds .....	M. & P.	15,692	2,732
Hereford .....	M. & P.	6,580	1,281	Leek .....		3,027	584
Hertford .....	M. & P.	9,729	1,995	Leicester .....	M. & P.	172,270	36,165
				Leigh .....		8,877	1,759
						60,584	12,805
						5,206	956



TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Leighton Buzzard.....	4,465	851	Melton Mowbray.....	4,391	835
Leominster.....	M. & P. 5,214	1,118	Merthyr Tydfil.....	P. 63,080	11,684
Lewes.....	P. 9,533	1,747	Middlesborough.....	7,431	1,262
Lichfield.....	M. & P. 7,012	1,412	Middleton.....	5,740	1,179
Lincoln.....	M. & P. 17,536	3,450	Midhurst.....	P. 7,021	1,300
Liskeard.....	M. 4,386	623	Milford.....	P. 2,837	497
Littlehampton.....	P. 6,204	965	Mold.....	P. 3,432	719
Liverpool.....	2,436	466	Monmouth.....	M. & P. 5,710	1,110
Llandoverly.....	M. & P. 375,955	54,310	Monmouth District } of Boroughs.....	P. 26,512	4,327
Llanelly.....	M. 1,927	391	Montgomery.....	P. 1,248	260
Llanfyllin.....	P. 8,710	1,654	Montgomery District } of Boroughs.....	P. 17,887	3,871
Llangefni.....	P. 1,116	246	Morpeth.....	M. 4,096	559
Llanidloes.....	P. 1,362	321	Nantwich.....	P. 10,012	1,467
Llantrisant.....	M. & P. 3,045	652	Narberth.....	P. 5,426	1,120
London.....	P. 1,007	245	Neath.....	M. & P. 5,841	1,133
Longtown.....	M. & P. 127,869	14,580	Nevin.....	P. 1,854	448
Loughborough.....	2,142	372	Newark.....	M. & P. 11,330	2,370
Loughor.....	P. 10,900	2,324	Newbury.....	M. 6,574	1,362
Louth.....	M. 821	171	Newcastle-under-Lyme.....	M. & P. 10,569	2,153
Lowestoft.....	M. 10,467	2,209	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	M. & P. 87,784	10,441
Ludlow.....	P. 6,580	1,265	New Malton.....	P. 7,661	1,545
Luton.....	M. 4,691	1,003	Newmarket.....	3,356	631
Lutterworth.....	P. 5,376	1,133	Newport (Hants).....	M. & P. 8,047	1,550
Lymc Regis.....	M. 2,446	545	Newport (Monmouth).....	M. & P. 19,323	2,908
Lymington.....	M. 2,661	522	Newport (Salop).....	2,906	553
Macclesfield.....	P. 3,516	708	Newport Pagnell.....	3,312	705
Machynlleth.....	M. 2,651	487	New Radnor.....	P. 2,345	467
Maidenhead.....	P. 5,282	1,029	New Radnor District } of Boroughs.....	P. 6,653	1,381
Maidstone.....	M. & P. 39,048	8,312	New Shoreham.....	P. 30,553	5,421
Maldon.....	P. 1,673	357	Newton Abbot.....	3,147	584
Malmsbury.....	M. 3,607	676	Newtown.....	P. 6,371	1,421
Malton.....	M. 20,740	3,667	Northallerton.....	P. 4,995	1,064
Manchester.....	P. 20,801	3,676	Northampton.....	M. & P. 26,657	4,886
Mansfield.....	M. 4,558	902	Norwich.....	M. & P. 68,195	14,988
March.....	P. 5,888	1,179	Nottingham.....	M. & P. 57,407	11,549
Margate.....	P. 6,998	1,420	Nuneaton.....	4,859	1,125
Market Harborough.....	P. 7,661	1,545	Oakham.....	2,800	570
Marlborough.....	M. 303,382	50,731	Oldbury.....	5,114	907
Marylebone.....	P. 316,213	53,204	Oldham.....	M. 52,820	9,900
Melbourne.....	10,012	2,141	Ormskirk.....	P. 72,357	13,658
Melcombe Regis and } Weymouth.....	4,171	731	Oswestry.....	M. 4,817	995
Melksham.....	9,107	1,825	Ottery St. Mary.....	4,522	846
	2,325	480	Oundle.....	2,534	536
	M. 3,908	608	Over Darwen.....	7,020	1,302
	P. 5,135	781	Overton.....	P. 1,479	310
	P. 6,523	1,211	Oxford.....	M. & P. 27,843	4,933
	P. 370,957	40,513	Pembroke.....	M. & P. 10,107	1,792
	5,698	1,242			
	2,227	495			
	M. & P. 9,458	1,722			
	2,931	648			

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.		
Amble District of	P.	16,700	2,930	St. Albans* .....	M. & P.	7,000	1,361
Boroughs .....				St. Asaph .....	P.	2,041	431
Arnrith .....	M.	3,959	779	St. Austell .....	M.	14,866	2,291
Arnyrn .....				St. Helens .....			
Arnyrn and Falmouth..	P.	13,656	2,143	St. Ives (Cornwall)..	P.	6,525	1,403
Arnzance .....	M.	9,214	1,878	St. Ives (Hunts) .....	M. & P.	9,872	2,003
Arshore .....	P.	2,717	565	St. Neots .....		3,522	730
Arterborough.....				8,672	1,755	Salford .....	M.
Artersfield .....	P.	5,550	1,072	Sandbach .....	M.	63,850	11,447
Arthworth .....	P.	2,427	436		P.	85,108	15,342
Arthkering .....				2,511	552	Salisbury .....	M. & P.
Arymouth .....	M. & P.	52,221	5,171	Sandbach .....	M.	2,752	553
Arcklington .....	M.	2,546	559	Sandwich .....		2,966	602
Arntefract .....				5,106	1,069	Sandwich and Deal ...	P.
Arntypool .....	P.	11,515	2,496	Scarborough.....	M. & P.	12,915	2,838
Arrole .....	M. & P.	3,708	689	Selby .....	M.	5,109	1,079
Arrole .....				9,255		1,903	Shaftesbury .....
Artsmouth .....	M. & P.	72,096	12,825	Sheerness .....	M. & P.	135,310	27,099
Artescot .....	P.	7,393	1,209				
Artesteigne .....				1,617	345	Shepton Mallet.....	M. & P.
Arleston .....	M. & P.	69,542	11,348	Sherborne.....	P.	3,878	
Arllheli.....	M. & P.	2,709	635	Sboreham, New .....	M. & P.	30,553	5,421
Arldcliffe.....	P.	5,002	927	Shrewsbury .....		19,681	3,900
Arldnor New, District				6,653	1,381	Sidmouth .....	M. & P.
Arld of Boroughs.....	P.	2,641	583	Skipton.....	4,962	979	
Armsley .....				11,838	2,022	Sleaford .....	3,729
Armsgate .....	M. & P.	21,456	4,098	Soham .....	M. & P.	2,756	640
Armsading .....	P.	7,095	1,232	Southampton .....		35,305	5,749
Armsdruth.....				4,927	792	Southmolton .....	M.
Armsigate .....	M.	2,943	587	South Petherton .....	M. & P.	2,165	439
Armsford, East .....	P.	46,054	9,643	Southport.....		4,765	878
Armsayader .....	P.	1,007	216	South Shields .....	M. & P.	28,974	3,439
Armsuddlan .....	P.	1,472	313	Southwark .....		P.	172,863
Armschmond (Surrey) ...	M.	9,065	1,534	Southwell ...	M.	3,516	724
Armschmond (York) ....				4,106		843	Southwold .....
Armspon.....	P.	4,969	1,032	Sowerby Bridge .....	M. & P.	4,365	867
Armschdale .....	M. & P.	6,080	1,345	Spalding .....		7,627	1,503
Armschester .....	P.	29,195	5,829	Stafford .....	M. & P.	11,829	1,977
Armsomford .....	M. & P.	14,938	2,549	Staines .....		2,430	469
Armsomsey .....	M.	3,791	767	Stalybridge .....	M. & P.	20,760	3,670
Armsomsey .....				2,080		434	Stamford .....
Armsoss .....	P.	2,674	517	Stockport .....	M. & P.	53,835	10,568
Armsotherham .....				6,325	1,269	Stockton.....	M.
Armsogby .....	P.	6,317	1,103	Stoke-upon-Trent ....	Town	9,808	1,907
Armsogley .....					3,054	569	Stone .....
Armsincorn.....	M. & P.	8,049	1,591	Stourbridge .....	M. & P.	3,443	666
Armsathin .....				3,373		768	Stowmarket .....
Armsde .....	P.	7,147	1,265	Stratford .....	M.	3,161	657
Armsre .....				M.		4,071	726
Armsffron Waldon.....	P.	8,541	1,557	Stratford-on-Avon ...	P.	3,372	694
	M.	5,911	1,173	Stroud .....		36,535	8,182

\* St. Albans, by its disfranchisement since the Census was taken, has become a Municipal Borough only.

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Sudbury.....	M. 6,043	1,280	Wareham.....	P. 7,218	1,351
Sunderland.....	M. 63,897	7,975	Warminster.....	4,220	872
Swaffham.....	P. 67,394	8,519	Warrington.....	M. 22,894	4,285
Swanage.....	3,858	764	Warwick.....	P. 23,363	4,380
Swansea.....	2,014	485	Watford.....	M. & P. 10,973	2,229
Swansea Dist. of Boros.	M. & P. 31,461	6,001	Wednesbury.....	3,800	790
Tadcaster.....	P. 45,123	8,491	Wellington.....	11,914	2,189
Tamworth.....	2,527	592	Wellingborough.....	5,061	1,055
Taunton.....	M. 4,059	826	Wellington (Salop).....	4,601	946
Tavistock.....	P. 8,655	1,760	Wellington (Somerset).....	3,926	766
Teignmouth.....	P. 14,176	2,645	Wells.....	M. & P. 4,736	906
Tenby.....	P. 8,086	1,009	Wells-next-the-Sea.....	3,633	836
Tenterden.....	P. 5,013	990	Welshpool.....	M. 6,564	1,376
Tetbury.....	M. & P. 2,982	499	Wenlock.....	P. 4,434	935
Tewkesbury.....	M. 3,901	708	Westbury.....	M. 18,728	3,810
Thame.....	M. 2,615	539	Westminster.....	P. 20,588	4,165
Thetford.....	M. & P. 5,878	1,274	Weymouth and Mel-	P. 7,029	1,535
Thirsk.....	P. 2,869	544	combe Regis.....	P. 241,611	24,755
Thorne.....	M. & P. 4,075	844	Whitby.....	M. & P. 9,458	1,722
Tiverton.....	P. 5,319	1,154	Whitchurch.....	P. 10,989	2,239
Todmorden.....	M. & P. 2,820	664	Whitehaven.....	3,619	772
Topsham.....	M. & P. 11,144	2,181	Whitstable.....	P. 18,916	3,627
Torquay.....	M. 4,532	920	Whittlesey.....	3,086	614
Torrington.....	M. 2,717	563	Wigan.....	5,472	1,239
Totnes.....	M. 7,903	1,097	Wigton.....	M. & P. 31,941	5,686
Towcester.....	M. 3,308	666	Wilton.....	4,244	957
Tower Hamlets.....	M. & P. 4,419	728	Wimborne.....	P. 8,607	1,721
Tranmere.....	P. 2,478	547	Winchcomb.....	2,295	391
Tredegar.....	P. 539,111	75,710	Winchester.....	2,052	429
Tring.....	6,519	1,187	Windsor.....	M. & P. 13,704	2,077
Trowbridge.....	8,305	1,495	Wirksworth.....	M. & P. 9,596	1,417
Truro.....	3,218	610	Wisbeach.....	M. 2,632	637
Tunbridge.....	M. & P. 10,157	2,080	Wiston.....	M. 10,594	2,141
Tunbridge Wells.....	M. & P. 10,733	2,194	Witney.....	P. 774	142
Tyldesley.....	4,539	827	Wokingham.....	3,099	630
Tynemouth.....	10,587	1,868	Wolverhampton.....	2,272	469
Ulverstone.....	3,608	658	Woodbridge.....	M. 49,985	9,184
Uppingham.....	M. & P. 29,170	4,295	Woodstock.....	P. 119,748	22,284
Upwell.....	6,433	1,249	Worcester.....	5,161	1,147
Usk.....	2,068	405	Workington.....	P. 7,983	1,623
Uttoxeter.....	2,091	490	Worksop.....	M. & P. 27,528	5,695
Uxbridge.....	P. 1,479	309	Worthing.....	5,837	1,360
Ventnor.....	3,468	730	Wrexham.....	6,058	1,322
Wakefield.....	2,236	627	Wycombe, Chipping {	5,370	964
Wallingford.....	2,569	435	Wymondham.....	P. 6,714	1,262
Walsall.....	M. 22,065	4,391	Yarmouth.....	M. 3,588	690
Waltham Abbey.....	P. 22,057	4,390	Yeovil.....	P. 7,179	1,441
Wantage.....	M. 2,819	522	York.....	2,970	685
Ware.....	P. 8,064	1,635		M. & P. 30,879	6,886
	M. & P. 25,680	4,921		5,985	1,055
	2,329	461		M. 36,303	7,077
	2,951	625		P. 40,359	7,778
	4,882	993			



TABLE XX.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

NOTE.—The letters denote—M. Municipal limits; P. Parliamentary limits; and M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same.

City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberdeen.....	M. 53,808	3,889	Dalkeith .....	5,086	462
P. 71,973		5,839	Dalry .....	2,706	240
Aberdrie .....	M. & P. 14,435	1,239	Denny .....	2,446	261
Alexandria .....	3,781	306	Dingwall .....	M. & P. 1,990	314
Alloa .....	6,676	618	Dornoch .....	M. & P. 599	109
Ava .....	3,058	330	Dumbarton .....	M. 4,590	274
Annand .....	M. 4,570	829	P. 5,445	313	
P. 3,426		611	Dumfries .....	M. 11,107	1,373
Astruther Easter.....	M. & P. 1,161	194	P. 13,166	1,582	
Astruther Wester .....	M. & P. 365	53	Dumfries District of		
Broath .....	M. 8,302	855	Burghs .....	P. 22,752	3,151
P. 16,986		1,734	Dunbar .....	M. 2,965	394
Brossan .....	2,071	170	P. 3,038	405	
Buchterarder .....	2,520	325	Dundee .....	M. 61,449	3,548
Buchtermuchty .....	M. 2,673	561	P. 78,931	5,040	
Bur .....	M. 9,110	1,040	Dunfermline .....	M. 8,577	883
P. 17,624		1,855	P. 13,836	1,487	
Bur District of Burghs	P. 34,844	3,569	Dunoon .....	2,229	345
Burff .....	M. 3,557	615	Dunse .....	2,567	392
P. 6,000		1,073	Duntocher .....	2,446	183
Burnockburn.....	2,627	345	Dysart .....	M. 1,610	198
Burrhead .....	6,069	348	P. 8,041	1,064	
Buthgate .....	3,341	354	Earlsferry.....	M. 436	89
Buth .....	4,012	326	Edinburgh .....	M. 66,734	2,789
Bervie or Inverbervie	M. 878	159	P. 160,302	7,786	
P. 934		171	Elgin .....	M. 5,383	926
Bairgowrie .....	2,914	387	P. 6,337	1,091	
Bonhill .....	2,327	166	Elgin District of		
Borrowstownness .....	2,645	171	Burghs .....	P. 24,072	3,837
Brechin .....	M. 4,515	520	Falkirk.....	M. & P. 8,752	949
P. 6,637		758	Falkirk District of		
Broughtyferry .....	2,772	460	Burghs .....	P. 42,038	4,104
Buckie .....	2,789	532	Falkland .....	M. 1,330	231
Burntisland .....	M. 2,329	242	Ferryport-on-Craig .....	2,051	331
P. 2,724		293	Forfar .....	M. & P. 9,311	1,023
Burderbank .....	2,872	206	Forres.....	M. 3,339	690
Burghhead .....	M. & P. 6,880	653	P. 3,468	718	
Burgh .....	2,845	355	Fortrose .....	M. & P. 1,148	228
Burghbridge.....	8,564	955	Fraserburgh.....	3,093	395
Burghstream .....	2,238	281	Galashiels.....	5,918	562
Burpar-Angus .....	2,004	368	Galloway, New .....	M. & P. 447	88
Bur .....	M. & P. 1,247	259	Galston .....	2,538	253
Bur .....	3,824	539	Girvan .....	7,319	982
Bur .....	M. & P. 1,988	327	Glasgow .....	M. 148,116	5,091
Bur .....	M. 3,165	642	P. 329,097	11,965	
Bur .....	P. 1,697	356	Govan .....	3,131	296
Bur .....	M. & P. 605	110	Greenock .....	M. & P. 36,689	1,714
Bur .....	2,395	360	Haddington .....	M. 2,887	353
Bur .....	M. 4,005	526	P. 3,883	473	
Bur .....	P. 5,686	761			

TABLE XX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Haddington District of Burghs .....	P. 12,504	1,607	Leith .....	M. & P. 30,919	2,084
Hamilton .....	M. & P. 9,630	967	Leith District of Burghs .....	P. 41,508	3,551
Hawick .....	6,683	456	Lennoxton .....	3,108	221
Helensburgh .....	2,841	362	Lerwick .....	2,904	33
Huntly .....	3,131	564	Leven .....	2,083	338
Inverary .....	M. 1,164	113	Linlithgow .....	M. 4,071	321
Inverbervie .....	P. 1,064	94	Lochmaben .....	P. 4,213	348
Inverkeithing .....	M. 878	159	Lochwinnoch .....	M. 1,498	288
Inverness .....	P. 934	171	Maybole .....	P. 1,092	222
Inverness District of Burghs .....	M. 1,497	206	Montrose .....	2,271	213
Inverury .....	P. 1,852	240	Montrose District of Burghs .....	3,862	39
Jedburgh .....	M. 9,969	1,255	Musselburgh .....	M. 14,328	1,330
Johnstone .....	P. 12,793	1,704	Nairn .....	P. 15,238	1,473
Keith .....	P. 20,386	3,212	Neilston .....	P. 49,106	5,159
Kelso .....	M. 2,084	316	Newburgh .....	M. & P. 7,092	890
Kilbarchan .....	P. 2,264	340	New Galloway .....	M. 3,401	640
Kilbirnie .....	M. 4,790	533	Newmilns .....	P. 2,977	562
Kilmarnock .....	P. 7,534	811	Newton Stewart .....	M. 2,075	118
Kilmarnock District of Burghs .....	M. 2,948	311	North Berwick .....	M. 2,638	292
Kilrenny .....	P. 3,615	402	Oban .....	M. & P. 447	89
Kilsyth .....	5,872	311	Old Cumnock .....	2,211	220
Kilwinning .....	2,101	446	Paisley .....	2,599	411
Kincardine .....	4,783	491	Peebles .....	M. 498	72
Kinghorn .....	2,467	220	Perth .....	P. 863	138
Kirkcaldy .....	3,399	186	Peterhead .....	M. & P. 1,742	156
Kirkcaldy District of Burghs .....	M. 19,201	1,374	Pollockshaws .....	2,395	360
Kirkcudbright .....	P. 21,443	1,652	Port Glasgow .....	M. 31,752	1,665
Kirkintilloch .....	P. 43,365	3,263	Portobello .....	P. 47,952	2,647
Kirriemuir .....	M. & P. 1,862	251	Portsoy .....	M. 1,982	310
Lanark .....	3,949	422	Quencesferriy .....	M. 14,681	1,170
Largs .....	3,265	360	Renfrew .....	P. 23,835	1,991
Lauder .....	2,697	513	Renton .....	M. 4,819	593
Leith .....	M. 1,377	158	Rhodesay .....	P. 7,298	886
Leith District of Burghs .....	P. 1,568	174	Rutherglen .....	M. & P. 1,450	260
Lennoxton .....	2,590	389	Saltcoats .....	6,086	387
Lerwick .....	M. & P. 476	91	St. Andrews .....	M. & P. 6,986	419
Leven .....	M. 5,093	422	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. & P. 3,497	581
Linlithgow .....	P. 10,475	894	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	2,062	431
Lochmaben .....	P. 22,808	2,425	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. 720	87
Lochwinnoch .....	M. 2,778	414	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	P. 1,195	142
Maybole .....	P. 2,687	397	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. 2,722	293
Montrose .....	6,342	512	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	P. 2,977	317
Montrose District of Burghs .....	M. 2,448	333	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	2,398	213
Musselburgh .....	P. 3,451	457	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. 7,104	632
Nairn .....	3,518	498	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. 6,947	603
Neilston .....	M. 5,304	651	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	P. 6,514	563
Newburgh .....	P. 5,008	601	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	M. 4,730	595
New Galloway .....	M. & P. 1,105	194	St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	P. 5,107	675
Newmilns .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	P. 16,878	2,451
Newton Stewart .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....	4,338	532
North Berwick .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Oban .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Old Cumnock .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Paisley .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Peebles .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Perth .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Peterhead .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Pittenweem .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Pollockshaws .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Port Glasgow .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Portobello .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Portsoy .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Quencesferriy .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Renfrew .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Renton .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Rhodesay .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Rutherglen .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		
Saltcoats .....			St. Andrews District of Burghs .....		

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Sanquhar.....{	M. 1,884	282	Tain.....{	M. 2,588	450
	P. 2,381	339		P. 2,049	349
Elkirk.....	M. 3,314	380	Thurso.....	2,908	417
Stevenston.....	2,095	272	Tillicoultry.....	3,217	268
Stewarton.....	3,164	313	Tranent.....	2,096	365
Stirling.....{	M. 9,361	767	Troon.....	2,404	200
	P. 12,837	1,270	Whithorn.....	M. & P. 1,652	291
Stirling District of			Wick.....{	M. 1,514	171
Burghs.....}	P. 30,325	3,249		P. 6,722	885
Stonehaven.....	3,240	484	Wick District of		
Stonehouse.....	2,086	311	Burghs.....}	P. 16,799	2,441
Stornoway.....	2,391	291	Wigtown.....{	M. 2,232	339
Stranraer.....{	M. 3,877	523		P. 2,121	323
	P. 5,738	793	Wigtown District of		
Strathaven.....	4,274	448	Burghs.....}	P. 9,958	1,495
Stronness.....	2,055	379	Wishawton.....	3,373	363

*Number of each class of Public Institution in England and Wales, Scotland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the Number of Persons inhabiting them, in 1851.*

Class of Institution.	Number.	Persons Inhabiting them.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Barracks .....	152	40,829	7,738	48,567
Workhouses .....	716	63,303	62,127	125,430
Prisons .....	162	21,964	4,762	26,726
Lunatic Asylums .....	127	8,354	9,787	18,141
Hospitals .....	94	5,147	4,906	10,053
Asylums .....	507	24,814	17,275	42,089

Barracks .....	18	2,858	892	3,750
Workhouses.....	26	2,029	3,203	5,232
Prisons.....	92	2,541	1,573	4,114
Lunatic Asylums.....	22	1,399	1,464	2,863
Hospitals .....	24	746	848	1,594
Asylums .....	66	2,369	2,273	4,642

1 Barracks .....	4	1,146	470	1,616
1 Workhouses .....	4	454	466	920
1 Prisons .....	3	88	31	119



TABLE XXII.

*Births, Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in England and Wales, for the Ten Years from 1841 to 1850, inclusive.*

Years.	Births.			Deaths.			Excess of Births over Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1841.....	262,714	249,444	512,158	174,198	169,649	343,847	168,311
1842.....	265,204	252,535	517,739	176,594	172,925	349,519	168,220
1843.....	270,577	256,748	527,325	175,721	170,724	346,445	180,880
1844.....	277,436	263,327	540,763	181,126	175,807	356,933	183,830
1845.....	278,418	265,103	543,521	177,529	171,837	349,366	194,155
1846.....	293,146	279,479	572,625	198,325	191,990	390,315	182,310
1847.....	275,658	264,307	539,965	214,375	208,929	423,304	116,661
1848.....	288,346	274,713	563,059	202,949	196,851	399,833	163,226
1849.....	295,158	283,001	578,159	221,801	219,052	440,853	137,306
1850.....	302,834	290,588	593,422	186,459	182,527	368,986	224,436

TABLE XXIII.

*Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each Year from 1843 to 1852, inclusive, and the destination of the Emigrants.*

Years.	Destination of Emigrants.				
	British North America.	United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1843.....	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844.....	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845.....	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846.....	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847.....	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848.....	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849.....	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850.....	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851.....	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852.....	32,876	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764

It would appear by the foregoing table that the number of emigrants sailing from the United Kingdom in 1852 amounted, on an average, to upwards of a *thousand a day*.

